THE NEW STATESMAN
Blue Book Supplement.

VOL. I. No. 16. SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1913. ADDITIONAL PAGES.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
BLUE BOOKS AND THE PUBLIC	1
THE FACTORY INSPECTOR'S REPORT	2
THE TRADE BOARDS	2
VAN AND WAREHOUSE BOYS	3
NIGHT-WORKING BOYS	4
THE FIRST YEAR OF NATIONAL INSURANCE	4
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE—COURTS OF REFEREES	4
A YEAR OF FRENCH TRADE	5
THE CONSULAR REPORTS	5
THE TRADE OF CANADA	6
THE ARTS OF ADULTERATION	6
SHIPPING SUBSIDIES	6
IMPORTED FOOD	7
THE CIVIL SERVICE	7
LUNACY IN ENGLAND AND WALES	7
FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS UNDER THE POOR LAW	8
IRISH MARRIAGE STATISTICS	8
THE WELSH LANGUAGE	8
HAND-WORK IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS	9
THE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS' CODE	9
SECONDARY EDUCATION IN WALES	9
SUPERANNUATION FOR UNIVERSITY TEACHERS	9
AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION IN GERMANY	10
SMALL-HOLDINGS, COMMONS, TITHE	10
THE SCOTTISH LAND COURT	10
INSTRUCTION IN FARM-WORK	11
AN AMERICAN RURAL TOWNSHIP	11
THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS	11
THE YEAR'S FINANCE	11
A YEAR OF RISING PRICES	12
TERRITORIAL FINANCE	12
THE PLANNING OF NEW DELHI	12
TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIANS	12
EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION	12
THE ALIEN IN BRITAIN	13
BOATS AND DAVITS	13
CLASSIFIED LIST OF OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS	13

Publications other than those issued by the Government of the United Kingdom are marked with an asterisk throughout the Supplement.

BLUE BOOKS AND THE PUBLIC

TWO years ago the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Publications included in its report an interesting summary of the numbers of copies of reports of Royal Commissions sold and freely distributed between the years 1906 and 1910. The table provides an interesting sidelight upon the subject of the Government as Publisher, with which we dealt in the BLUE BOOK SUPPLEMENT of May, and also upon the political interests of the small section of the public which at present is given to the reading or use of Blue Books. It would probably come as a surprise to many to learn that the most popular official report of the period in question was the report of the Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline. Its sales exceeded ten thousand, and surpassed even those of the Poor Law report, which came easily second. Only eight other Royal Commissions out of a total of forty managed to secure a sale of over 1,000 for any one of their reports during the four years—viz., the Commissions on Irish Poor Law, Canals and Waterways, Coast Erosion and Afforestation, the Feeble-minded, Motor-cars, Sewage Disposal, Trade Disputes, and Tuberculosis. In the case of nearly every Royal Commission, over a thousand copies of the report—generally between 1,000 and 2,000—were distributed gratuitously, a large proportion of these being absorbed by members of Parliament and Government departments.

The foregoing summary, of course, by no means represents a complete survey, or even a fair estimate, of the consumption of official publications, since it takes no account of the Departmental Reports and other official publications of various kinds. But, in any case, it cannot be said to reflect very satisfactorily upon the arrangements for popularising the particular class of publications to which it relates. Reform is needed in three directions: (1) in the format of the publications, (2) in the price, (3) in the methods of distribution. There is no doubt that the formidable appearance of the typical foolscap folio Blue Book decreases its saleability. The Committee on Publications in 1906 recommended that the octavo style should be adopted wherever possible. But in spite of this recommendation the great majority of the reports of Departmental and Select Committees and Royal Commissions (including those of the Select Committee on Publications itself!) continue to be printed exclusively in foolscap size. In this connection high praise is due to the Consultative Committee of the Board of Education, which has introduced a greatly-improved style of printing. Besides adopting the octavo size, it has, in the case of its report on Attendance at Continuation Schools, substituted readable summaries of evidence for the wasteful verbatim reports of the cross-examination of witnesses. Occasionally, no doubt, the publication of verbatim reports of evidence before commissions and committees of inquiry is desirable; but, generally speaking, there is little or nothing to be said in favour of the system, while the expense which it involves is enormous. The cost, for instance, of the 40 volumes issued by the Poor Law Commission worked out at over £1 a page for printing alone.

The price of Parliamentary Papers was fixed many years ago by a Committee at 3d. per 32 pages. It is obvious that such a system of determining the price has nothing to recommend it, either from a business or from an educational point of view. There is much to be said for placing a distribution of at least a selection of official publications on a frankly communistic basis, such as has been largely adopted by the American Government. At any rate, the ten or twelve official publications of most general interest in each year might be distributed freely to all public libraries. At present the policy of free distribution of complete sets of parliamentary publications (which do not include the often equally important "Stationery Office publications") is limited to members of Parliament and about 100 libraries and institutions, while Government departments distribute the publications relating to their own work with varying degrees of generosity. The annual proceeds of sales of parliamentary publications, other than Acts of Parliament, appears to hover round the figure of £10,000, representing about one-eighth of their cost of production, and about 1 per cent. of the total expenditure of the Government on printing. A policy of free distribution with intelligent discrimination would therefore be no great burden to the taxpayer. But it is unlikely that such a policy will be carried very far by a Government which believes that it is morally good for us to pay for as many public services as possible. It is therefore necessary first to secure the abolition of the absurd practice which amounts in effect to fixing the price of Blue Books by the pound avoirdupois, and secondly, to reform the actual methods of selling them.

As regards the last point, the Stationery Office has inherited from the era of suspicion of Government enterprise a system by which it was prevented from itself selling a single Blue Book direct to the public. The "sale agencies" for Blue Books, in each of the three kingdoms, were separately contracted for by private firms. The contractor obtains

them at a discount of 33⅓ per cent. from the Stationery Office, which is not by any means relieved of all the trouble of storing and warehousing. Sir Rowland Bailey, the late Controller of the Stationery Office, told the Select Committee on Publications some years ago that this system had nothing whatever to recommend it. It has already been abolished in Scotland, where the Stationery Office sells direct, either to individuals or to the trade. We assume that when the contracts of the English and Irish Sale Agencies fall in next year a similar system will be established in these countries. But an even more important reform is to secure the adoption of the suggestion of the Select Committee on Publications, which would enable the public to obtain any official publication through the Post Office. The last few years have seen a steady expansion of the functions of the Post Office in connection with communications and in other ways. It undertakes life insurance, collects minor taxes, and acts as an agency for certain purposes connected with both health and unemployment insurance. It would be easy to arrange that in all the larger offices a case of the recently-issued Blue Books should be constantly exhibited, and a copy of an improved catalogue of all Government publications should be available for inspection. Every post office throughout the country could be used for advertisement, and be open to take in orders. We trust that Mr. Samuel will not lose the opportunity of extending the activities of his department to meet yet another public need.

THE FACTORY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the Year 1912. Cd. 6852. 2s. 5d.

Some of the leading features of this report were dealt with in The New Statesman of July 5, but there is still much demanding notice in this, perhaps the most interesting of all Blue Books. Effective factory legislation has now been in force for forty-five years, and the strongest impression which one gets from reading the records of the various factory inspectors is that if Mammon is the demon of modern industry, it has allies perhaps even more powerful than itself in the twin deities of Stupidity and Hugger-mugger. It is with pleasure that one reads of the cases where employers take a real interest in the welfare of their workers: of a factory in Coventry where a nurse is employed to look after some hundreds of young girls; of two mills with "charming dining-rooms"—one had "books, basket chairs, a piano, and a sewing machine"; of a leather-dressing works in Scotland with a swimming pond and a Turkish bath; of the high standard of care which is observed in many factories in guarding machinery; of the new attitude of pottery manufacturers towards trade regulations. Yet such pleasure is almost out of place when one considers that the law enforces only what mere humanity might secure without compulsion, and that good treatment even in such matters as the provision of mess-rooms improves, as managers confess, the efficiency of the workpeople. It is only Stupidity and Hugger-mugger that leave still a "surprising number of unsuitable sanitary conveniences" in the Midlands and elsewhere, and causes "the obtuseness in matters of propriety of employers who cannot see by themselves that to set men to control the daily use by girls of these places is intolerable to civilised opinion." It is only Stupidity which induces an employer to leave a boiler five years untested, to clean walls and leave the floor dirty; it is the want of recognition of an employer's duties—not simple inhumanity—which lets girls "get all faded" in a hot-ironing room instead of providing exhaust fans, or sets a little lad at work at a height of forty feet in a shipbuilding yard without any warning of danger—he fell and was killed. It is due to Hugger-mugger that flax factories in Scotland are "specially mentioned as being found in a markedly unclean state," and that "food industries in 1912, as in 1911, furnished some of the worst examples" of uncleanliness and revolting practices. Ingrained Stupidity and Hugger-mugger in the management in turn affect the workers and teach "shuttle-kissing," instigate neglect of the tooth-brush among lead-workers, make textile operatives leave unused the cloak-rooms at humid weaving sheds, and embolden painters to adhere to their traditional practice of working at great heights on unprotected planks.

Greed, too, co-operates, but his methods become meaner and more furtive—3d. a head for "standing" room as a counterbalance to the National Insurance charge; fines for "fighting" (*i.e.*, larking), "whistling," "hairdressing," "throwing snowballs," "talking"; a deduction of 1s. 10½d. from a wage of 6s. 10½d. in Belfast for handkerchiefs made up with a wrong hem owing to a mistake of the forewoman—the fine was refunded, but the worker was dismissed. Greed can sometimes be made to disgorge, and sometimes can be frightened into good behaviour, as when a threat of prosecution brought the percentage of weavers fined in a factory in Ireland down from 83 to 6·9 per cent. and caused the managers to employ teachers with "satisfactory results."

The toll paid for Stupidity, Hugger-mugger, and Greed is large and does not diminish. There were 156,232 accidents reported in 1912, as against 124,325 in 1907, an increase of 25·7 per cent. Of these, 1,260 were fatal, as against 1,179. There were 3,270,000 persons employed in factories and workshops in 1907, so that the accident rate then was a little under 4 per cent.; what it is now we cannot say, as the employment figures for 1912 are not yet published, but these figures have not increased proportionately to the accidents. That is the reverse side to the "boom" of trade—speeding-up, the lack of time to take care, and the compulsion, in the scarcity of skilled workers, to employ young or less capable persons, have all contributed their share to the roll of accidents. "It is noticeable," says the Chief Inspector, "how many accidents, slight in themselves, have become serious later through blood-poisoning. Inspectors have pressed upon employers the importance of keeping antiseptic dressings on the spot, and interesting cases are quoted of the immense advantages that accrue from insisting upon the immediate treatment of even the slightest cut or wound." But where were Humanity and Commonsense that they were waiting for the inspectors? The reported cases of industrial poisoning were 656, of which 50 were fatal, a better tale than in 1911, but worse than 1909 and 1910. Lead poisoning, of course, accounted for the vast majority—587 cases, of which 44 were fatal. It is a far cry to the Potteries Inquiry Committee of 1893, when, as Mr. Walmsley says, "very few employers seemed to realise the extent of the injury to the operatives"; even after 1896 "it was difficult for employers to appreciate what the figures really meant; several manufacturers were for years reluctant to believe even the annual record." The great god Stupidity again! Now the attitude of the employers appears to have changed, and it is to be expected that the new rules will have not only "reformers" and "officials" behind them, but the considered approval of the whole trade.

The story of lead poisoning is repeated in the story of "phossy jaw"; it has taken long years of agitation from the outside to remove the line of phosphorus poisoning from the table. In the reports of the six Superintending Inspectors, the Principal Lady Inspector, and the Inspector of Textile Particulars, the same tale is told of the need for incessant watchfulness to ensure observance of the law. Slowly the standard is forced up—"in the larger works a high standard of cleanliness is reached, but the smaller are often far from ideal." The Chief Inspector has a staff of 204, all too few for the 117,275 factories and 180,802 workshops under his charge; 404,722 visits were made and 160,358 contravention notices issued, while 505,642 statutory notices and reports were received. The reports of the Inspector for Dangerous Trades, the Electrical Inspector, and the Medical Inspector similarly prove the constant strain to keep abreast of the fresh problems presented by new processes. The most encouraging thing in the whole Report is the testimony of "the unflagging appreciation by the workers of all that the Inspectors try to do for them, and from employers who increasingly look for counsel and experienced advice from them. 'It's gey handy to have the likes of you,' a Scottish mother said when consulting Miss Vines on the effects of employment on her daughter's health; and the feeling is widely expressed in all sorts of ways, though not often so tersely."

THE TRADE BOARDS

Memoranda in Reference to the Working of the Trade Boards Act. H. of C. 134. 3d.

This somewhat scanty sketch of the work of the Trade Boards is of more than passing interest. In 1909 sweating and its attendant evils so far troubled the public conscience as to override the hostility which even a limited and experimental attempt to fix a legal minimum wage would otherwise certainly have aroused. Nowadays all schools of reformers quote the success of the trade boards as a precedent to be followed, not only in trades notoriously sweated, but in all others in which trade unionism has failed to establish a satisfactory minimum. And the Government apparently is also satisfied, for new trade boards are to be set up which will affect roughly 150,000 to 200,000 persons—about the same number as in the trades originally selected. Yet with characteristic official caution, unfortunate perhaps in view of the pressing public interest in the matter, it is considered premature to attempt in this White Paper any estimate of the effect of the

trade boards in the four years since the passing of the Act. Fortunately there is ample unofficial evidence of their success. The memoranda give a very clear statement of the provisions of the Act and of the bare results. In the appendix is a collection of the regulations and of the published determinations, which should be useful for reference. The actual time rates which have been fixed for workers other than learners are as follows :—

Trade.	Females, per hour.	Males, per hour.
Chain-making	2½d.	5d. to 7d.
Lace finishing	2⅔d.	—
Box-making (Great Britain) ...	3d.	6d.
„ (Ireland)	2¾d.	6d.
Tailoring (Great Britain)	3½d.	6d.
„ (Ireland)	Not yet fixed.	Not yet fixed.

These rates of wages are low enough. Their only recommendation lies in comparison with those formerly paid. It is a pity that sufficient data are not published to enable a satisfactory comparison to be made. But the examples given of the payment of arrears of wages on the peremptory request of the inspector, and of the successful prosecutions of defaulters, show that in some cases, at any rate, the newly established minima represent a substantial advance. In addition, general minimum piece rates have been fixed for various processes of chain making and lace and net finishing, and special minimum piece rates (*i.e.*, rates applicable only to certain firms) have been fixed for match-box making in East London. Until a minimum piece rate is fixed by the trade board the onus rests on an employer to prove that the piece rate he pays is at least equivalent to the minimum time rate in the case of an ordinary worker. In view, however, of the difficulty of defining an "ordinary worker," it is clearly no easy matter successfully to prosecute an employer suspected of paying less than the minimum rate until a minimum piece rate has been fixed. It would have been useful to have on record how time rates have been enforced in the case of home workers, in respect of whom a time rate is not much more than a legal abstraction. Until the difficulties of fixing minimum piece rates in box-making and tailoring are overcome, the work of these first trade boards cannot be regarded as completed. It is as well to remember, as the report points out, that "the above rates are minimum rates, and in practice many workpeople are paid at higher rates, but all are protected from payment at lower rates with the exception of a small number of workers to whom permits have been granted."

Such permits, granted to old and infirm workers, who cannot be suitably employed on piece work, are intended to meet the argument used recently by Lord Lansdowne that minimum wage rates lead to the dismissal of the old and slow worker. The number of these exempt persons—2 in lace finishing, 24 in box-making, 95 in tailoring—which works out roughly at one in every 1,500 persons employed, is unexpectedly small, but the explanation probably lies in the prevalence of piece work. The minimum rate is also safeguarded at the other end of the scale by the rigorous requirement of all the trade boards that learners shall only be recognised as such if they are duly certified by the appropriate trade board. These certificates are only given when the trade board is satisfied that the employer is providing the learner with reasonable facilities for practically and efficiently learning the branch of the trade in which he is employed. Furthermore, learners must be paid at a scheduled rate, which in box-making varies from 4s. to 10s. 6d., dependent on age and the number of months spent in the trade. Afterwards the full minimum must be paid. These provisions are important because they show that the trade boards can exercise a wide influence on the organisation of the trade over and above the mere fixing of wages. Satisfactory arrangements for apprenticeship, wisely and firmly administered, may improve the whole status of a trade. The existence of the trade boards has for the first time rendered corporate action possible in these trades, and further developments of this kind may perhaps be looked for. We should have liked to know how many learners' certificates have been issued, and what steps have been taken to secure that the holders have reasonable facilities for learning their trade.

One other point deserves notice. Two of the selected trades are carried on under widely varying conditions in all parts of Great Britain. Yet the trade boards have found it wise to establish a universal minimum rate for the whole country, and to ignore local variations in existing rates of payment. If, later on, it is proposed to set up Wages Boards in agriculture and other industries, the experience gained in this and other respects through the working of a most valuable experiment in social legislation will have to be given very serious consideration.

VAN AND WAREHOUSE BOYS

Departmental Committee on the Hours and Conditions of Employment of Van Boys and Warehouse Boys. Report, Cd. 6886. 3d. Minutes of Evidence, Cd. 6887. 1s. 10d.

The excessive hours worked by large numbers of lads employed as van boys and as juniors in warehouses were brought to the notice of the Home Office by a deputation early last year. From the Committee's report it appears that there are four types of van boys—viz., those employed by (1) railway companies ; (2) parcels delivery agencies ; (3) various kinds of trades, including aerated water factories, laundries, and bakeries which undertake the delivery of their own products ; (4) shops. The boys who suffer from the longest hours are probably those in the service of the parcels delivery companies. They are frequently employed from 8 a.m. to 10 or 11 p.m., or even midnight, and often have no Saturday or other half-holiday. But the report also tells of van boys employed by aerated water factories in Bristol working for 100 hours a week. The representatives of the Glasgow employers in this trade stated that they would welcome a rule prohibiting delivery after 8 p.m. Hours are spasmodically excessive for boys engaged on laundry carts. Van boys employed in connection with shops (unlike other van boys) come under the 74 hours rule of the Shops Act, and where the local authority is active in enforcing the rule they receive a certain amount of protection from it. A few London van boys appear to be engaged regularly at night. Every kind of van-boy work is of the nature of a blind alley for most of the boys engaged in it, with the possible exception of the case of the van boys who are employed on the express parcels carts (not the goods vans) of the railway companies. On the whole the conditions of employment of the various classes of warehouse boys do not seem to be bad, as compared with those of the van boys. But here also the Committee discovered a certain amount of night work, which certainly ought not to be undertaken by boys.

The Committee's principal recommendations may be summarised as follows : (1) Powers should be given to the local authorities to frame by-laws to regulate the employment of all van boys aged under eighteen. (2) Van boys aged under sixteen should be statutorily prohibited from employment before 6 a.m. or after 9.30 p.m. (3) There should be a statutory maximum of 70 hours per week, including meal-times of 1½ hours daily for all van boys. (4) Employers should be compelled to keep a card or other record showing the hours at which boys started and ceased work and the times at which they were allowed absence for meals. (5) Warehouse boys should be brought under the Factory Act, Shops Act, or the new special regulations for van boys, according to the class of warehouse at which they were employed. It is not clear whether the Committee intends to recommend that all van and warehouse boys should have a half-holiday every week.

This report cannot be regarded as a very satisfactory document, even if it is judged solely by the standard of the many industrial investigations conducted under the auspices of the Home Office in the past. The terms of reference were unsatisfactory. The Home Secretary would have been better advised if he had ordered an inquiry into all the miscellaneous occupations of boys which are not completely regulated by the Factory and Shops Acts. For instance, the tens of thousands of errand boys, who (not being technically "shop assistants") are not entitled to a half-holiday, the thousands of boys employed in delivering messages (including the boys in uniform who may be seen about Fleet Street up to midnight), and the wretched boys who spend the whole day minding bookstalls in the stuffy and gloomy atmosphere at the bottom of the tubes, all need attention quite as much as the warehouse boys, accidentally selected for inquiry owing to Mr. C. E. B. Russell's excellent work amongst them at Manchester. The Committee themselves seem to have felt the inconvenience of their terms of reference. Moreover, it would have been much more satisfactory if the term "conditions of employment" could have been more widely interpreted. The Committee does not seem to have felt entitled to face the whole blind-alley problem amongst van boys and to make suggestions for dealing with it from an educational as well as an industrial point of view. It is regrettable that this Committee (like the Committee on night-working boys) did not endeavour to form some sort of numerical estimate of the total number of van boys. This could surely have been done from the occupation tables of the 1911 Census, which will be published shortly for the whole country, and have been published already for Scotland. The first point in every sort of inquiry into conditions of labour should be to ascertain whether we are to think in hundreds or in tens of thousands. The only numerical estimates of the number of van boys over a large area published

by the Committee relate to the Yorkshire and East Midlands division of the Labour Exchanges (in which there appear to be about 1,150 van boys of all kinds, about half of them employed by the railways), and to the London and North-Western Railway, which employs about a thousand van boys throughout the country. Probably the total number of van boys is something between 10,000 and 20,000. The Committee considered the boys employed on milk carts as coming within the scope of their inquiry. But it did not investigate the failure of local authorities throughout the country to enforce efficiently the local by-laws framed for the protection of boys under fourteen who spend two or even three hours before morning school in this kind of work.

NIGHT-WORKING BOYS

Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913, Nos. 564, 565, 639. Factory and Workshop. Special Exception: Night Work.

These Orders are the first fruits of the Report of the Departmental Committee on the Night Work of Boys, which was reviewed in the Blue Book Supplement for May. They involve the abolition of the special permission to employ boys aged over sixteen at night in the refining of loaf sugar, in mineral dressing floors, in factories and workshops connected with lead and zinc mines, in certain processes of the manufacture of guncotton and cordite, and in artificial silk manufacture. The practice of employing boys at night was, however, obsolete in nearly all these occupations, so that the Home Office is merely bringing the law up to the level of actual practice in connection with them. The Orders also provide that boys working at night in connection with reverberatory or regeneration furnaces (in copper-rolling mills and tube works) and in galvanising sheet metal and wire, shall be strictly limited in their employment to processes which necessarily involve continuous work. (Hitherto employers have used the boys, who are employed at night by special permission, for various kinds of work, which could just as well be done by day.) Further, the boys, who are employed at night in these two trades, are to be medically examined by the Certifying Factory Surgeon at least once in every six months. This is an important extension of the system of factory medical inspection. The orders do not affect the bulk of the 6,000 or 7,000 boys who are employed at night in factories. These are mostly employed in glass and iron works, under special provisions of the Factory Act, which can only be altered by an amending Act.

THE FIRST YEAR OF NATIONAL INSURANCE

Administration of the National Insurance Act, Part I. Report for 1912–13. Cd. 6907. 2s. 9d.

The report on the first year's working of Part I. of the National Insurance Act is a notable volume in many ways. Its contents range from an abstruse actuarial report, with appendices of marvellous technicality, to racy descriptions of the day's work of members of the Commission's outdoor staff. Within the 660 pages are contained separate statements by each of the four Commissions, and by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee, which is the supreme body in matters actuarial and financial. These statements cover every aspect of the work of the Commissioners who were entrusted with the administration of the Act; and, bearing in mind the gigantic powers with which they are endowed, they may well "stand astonished at their own moderation" in the exercise of those powers.

In the report of the Joint Committee the feature of outstanding interest is the report of the Actuarial Advisory Committee. This body, in drawing up the Tables of Reserve Values, reconsidered the whole actuarial basis on which the Insurance Act was founded. The Committee state that they are in substantial agreement with the figures employed by the Government actuaries in their reports on the original Bill, and remark that "it is a matter for considerable satisfaction that the expected aggregate of the reserve values brought out by the new investigation is closely accordant with the sum named in Messrs. Hardy and Wyatt's final report (on the Bill)." This is doubly important in view of the abnormally high sickness rates which Approved Societies are experiencing, and there is room for grave doubts whether the actuarial theory has not been falsified by the experience of the past six months. Should this be so, the further extension of sickness benefits proposed by the amending Bill cannot but be disastrous to the Insurance Funds. The Committee were "forced to the conclusion that no materials of service were available in respect of women, and they were compelled accordingly to rely upon the sickness rates of men in calculations relative to women." Small wonder that the cry of bankruptcy goes up from Societies with a large membership of industrial women, few of whom will ever pass a year without claiming more than the one week's sickness benefit which is all that was allowed by the actuarial calculations.

The report of the English Commission occupies more than a third of the volume, and may be taken as generally typical. It is set out under five headings: Approved Societies, Collection of Contributions, Insurance Committees, Special Classes of Insured Persons, and Outdoor Staff. Section 1 deals with the approval of over 2,000 Approved Societies, and describes the relations of the Commission with the Societies in terms which show that if anyone is dissatisfied with the administration of the Act, it is not the Commissioners themselves. The handbook of instructions which was issued to Approved Societies is referred to eulogistically, but no mention is made of the fact that so many inaccuracies occurred in this publication that it was afterwards practically withdrawn.

Perhaps the most interesting section of the report is that dealing with Insurance Committees, under which the official story of the negotiations between the Chancellor and the B.M.A. is given at some length, and an unpleasant story it is, reflecting little credit on either party. Not the least shameful feature of the transaction is that by which sixpence per head was diverted from the sanatorium benefit funds to augment the doctors' capitation fees. The report glosses over in a few words the most illegal step of all, by which "adequate medical attendance and treatment" was whittled down to "services which can be undertaken by practitioners of ordinary professional competence and skill." Under Sanatorium Benefit it is noted that about 40 Insurance Committees (less than one-third of the whole) have been able to extend the benefit to the dependents of persons insured, a step which was advocated by the Astor Committee; the smallness of this number is, no doubt, due to the deflection of sixpence from the sanatorium funds already referred to.

Section 4, dealing with special classes of insured persons, contains very full and valuable information as to the insurance of outworkers, including a report of Mr. Pope's inquiry into the position of married women outworkers. It also deals with the position of casual labourers under the Liverpool Dock scheme and similar schemes for the equitable payments of the contributions of casual workers, and as it is probable that the Liverpool scheme will be the foundation of the Commissioners' method of dealing with casual workers under the new Bill, these pages are of added interest. By a touch of official fatuity a statement has crept into page 245 to the effect that the provisions of the Act with regard to the insurance of casual workers are "being well observed"!

Section 5, dealing with the Commission's Inspectorate, is an extraordinary production. What, for example, are we to make of the following sentence: "In the great majority of cases a few words of explanation from an inspector have been sufficient to secure at the worst a *protesting but obedient citizen*"? Another optimistic inspector is of opinion that "the possession of an Insurance Book gives them a stake in the country" and quotes Young's "magic of property." And surely the Nonconformist conscience is affronted by having passive resisters contemptuously described as "isolated fanatics" by Mr. Lloyd George's department. The appendices include some most interesting figures. Altogether the volume is a monument to the energy and imagination of Sir Robert Morant and his colleagues.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE—COURTS OF REFEREES

Return setting forth the Statutory Provisions relating to the Constitution of Courts of Referees, etc. H. of C. 527. 8½d.

The function of Courts of Referees in connection with the Unemployment Insurance Scheme is to deal with appeals of workmen, who receive unemployment benefit direct from the Labour Exchanges, against the decisions of the Insurance Officer, in cases where he refuses to allow them benefit. (Trade unionists, who draw benefit through their societies, do not come within the cognisance of the Courts of Referees.) The Insurance Officer has a right of appeal from the Court of Referees to the Umpire. The Courts consist of a chairman, appointed by the Board of Trade (generally a member of the legal profession), and of one representative of insured workmen and one representative of employers. Both the workmen's and the employers' representatives are drawn from panels for each of the 82 districts into which the United Kingdom has been divided for the purpose of dealing with the appeals. The employers' panels (including 1,145 members) were appointed by the Board of Trade after consultation with associations of employers or large individual employers, including the Admiralty and War Office. The workmen's panels were elected by the insured workmen. The scheme of representation is an interesting study in electoral methods. For the purposes of the election the 82 districts were divided into electoral wards. In

XUM

the "undivided" wards, returning, generally, not more than three members, it was arranged that the workmen in all the different insured trades should vote, without reference to trades, for as many candidates as there were representatives to be elected. In larger wards candidates were nominated for trade groups, but each workman, whatever his trade, was entitled to vote for as many candidates in each trade group as there were representatives to be elected therein. In some of the largest towns there was a third type of ward, subdivided into separate trade constituencies, in which each workman only voted for the representatives of his own trade. Nomination papers had to be signed by 25 insured workmen. The election was conducted at the Labour Exchanges by the Labour Exchange officials.

Two thousand nine hundred and fifty nomination papers were received containing 73,750 signatures. 263 of these were found to be invalid by the Central Office of the Labour Exchanges. In all, 3,161 candidates were duly nominated for 1,487 seats, no valid nominations being received for the remaining 92 seats. Contests took place in 371 wards out of 533. Polling took place on a Saturday in November. Postcards were sent to all voters, and the presentation of these entitled them to vote. 174,669 votes were cast. Considerably over two million insured workmen would probably have been entitled to vote had there been an election in every ward. The Return does not show how many of the successful candidates were trade unionists, but undoubtedly the great majority were.

A YEAR OF FRENCH TRADE

Diplomatic and Consular Reports: Report for the year 1912 on the Trade of France. No. 5137, Annual Series. 5½d.

"There has rarely been such a year of commercial prosperity" in France as during 1912. The disastrously wet season of 1910 and the abnormally dry one of 1911 so materially damaged agriculture that the deficit in the home food supply had to be made good from abroad. "This recent abnormal state of affairs has been most detrimental to France, inasmuch as it had, amongst other injurious results, enormously diminished its financial resources usually devoted so largely to investments either in home industries or in foreign securities." It also, we may add, contributed its share to the financial stringency on the rest of the Continent. The recovery of agriculture in 1912 and the good crop prospects for 1913 have been most beneficial, and there has been a cessation of the devastating strikes of 1910 and 1911. Now there has been "abundance of available capital for extending business transactions both at home and abroad." The great development of the iron ore fields of Lorraine and Algeria, and, to a less degree, of Normandy and Brittany, is almost the most important feature of the industrial development of France in the past fifteen years. France has about doubled its output of pig iron in that period, and now occupies the fourth position in the world, though still far behind the three leading countries. The account of the textile industries given in this report is more favourable than those given in the reports of the local consuls. "French trade with the United Kingdom is by far the most important of all and yearly increases in quantity and value." The large excess of exports to the United Kingdom over imports had been for some years diminishing, but rose considerably again last year; the increases were widely spread, but were largest in clothing, woollen goods, rubber goods, leather, milk products, millinery, and silk tissues. The report contains valuable information regarding the law of procedure in criminal courts and the proposed reform of the patent law, advice to British contractors as to taxation, and a warning to exporters to indicate clearly the British origin of their goods.

"The past year saw a further depreciation in the market values of investments yielding fixed dividends and a rise in a large number of those paying varied rates of interest. These features were even more marked last year than in 1911, and they, no doubt, indicate the desire of investors to obtain somewhat larger incomes in a country where the cost of living has risen so considerably in recent times." "The question of the great increase in the cost of living was fully dealt with in last year's report (No. 5001, Annual Series, 1912, 7½d.). It still remains at about the same high level as before as a whole, but the prices of some necessaries of life have gone up considerably since 1911, such as the wholesale prices for bread, ordinary butter, certain qualities of beef, mutton and veal. Rents are, as before, exceedingly high, both for private residences and for business premises, with an increasing tendency to rise, and wages remain steady at a high figure. There is thus no immediate prospect of alleviation in this respect for the French people." A table showing the wholesale prices of provisions at the Central Paris market on April 1st, 1906, 1912, and 1913, and a summary of the amended old age pension law will be found of much interest.

THE CONSULAR REPORTS

Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Annual Series of Reports for the year 1912. (For reference numbers see Classified List, p. 15.)

The scheme of these reports is that they give a general account of the trade and industry of the consular district in the year under review. Circumstances affecting local prosperity, such as harvests, fashion, trade customs, currency, labour troubles, credit, political influences, etc., are discussed, and special attention is given to openings for British trade and circumstances bearing on the efficiency of British traders. Changes in prices, in rates of freight, and, occasionally, in wages and in means of transportation are noted. Particulars are furnished of public works under construction or in contemplation. Statistics are given of imports and exports, especially those from and to the United Kingdom; of shipping at the ports, with special reference to British shipping; and, where available, of local production and prices. A sketch map of the district is usually prefixed, with a summary account in tabular form of the towns, population, and industries of the consular area.

Naturally the reports differ in value, depending on the energy of the consuls and the extent to which local official information is existent. Special attention may be directed to the reports for Lyons, Odessa, Baltimore, and China, as containing information of general interest to the economic student as well as to the business man. It may be noted that the reports are edited at the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade, so as to secure some homogeneity of form, and that the information contained therein, as well as special communications from the consuls, is either published in advance through the *Board of Trade Journal* or sent privately to Chambers of Commerce.

Russia is in fashion in financial circles just now, and it may be well to note the reasons why Great Britain is losing ground in the export of manufactures to that country. These are want of knowledge of the country, want of British trading houses and of industries under British management in Russia, the less favourable transport facilities from the United Kingdom, the indifference of British manufacturers in their recent prosperity to Russian trade, and the erroneous information spread, and believed, that British industries are inferior to German. German firms send out intelligent travellers who generally know Russian, distribute plenty of samples, catalogues, etc., are punctual in delivery and careful in packing, and allow long credits. Intending traders should, however, carefully study Russian law, for the bankruptcy laws facilitate fraudulent bankruptcies and induce "an epidemic of failures among shopkeepers," many of the stoppages being dishonest. Even German manufacturers "have had a rude awakening, and are rapidly coming to the conclusion that selling to Russia on long credit is unwise." On the other hand municipal loans have to obtain the sanction of the Imperial Government and "the investing public is thus doubly safeguarded."

British motor-cars are seldom seen in South Russia, most of the imports being cheap American cars. These will soon knock themselves to pieces on the bad roads, and "a good, strong British car, suited to the bad roads, which could be retailed for something under £500, should sell well," if better terms of payment were granted than at present. An extended market might also be obtained in articles of apparel, boots, sports requisites, and cutlery, and the consul at Odessa suggests that a group of British manufacturers should combine to open a general shop for the sale of such articles. "Such a shop should be able to do a good business if it were properly organised and managed, and if goods were carefully selected. Through the sharing of expenses prices could be lowered to compete with the tariff-protected Russian productions, the turnover would be greater and more profit would be obtained." The vice-consul at Kharkoff advises British machinery manufacturers to adopt a similar plan and open a common sales office in South Russia for the disposal of their specialities. These suggestions for the application of the co-operative principle to foreign trade are peculiarly interesting, and appear to occupy the minds of our consuls in the East a good deal. In the report for Jerusalem it is urged that "a miscellaneous store for British goods, especially groceries, perfumery, hosiery and haberdashery, stationery, and other small wares, might be opened with great advantage in Jaffa." The consul at Rouen urges British exporters to make use of the existing organisation—the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Board of Trade and the British Chamber of Commerce at Paris—and similar advice is applicable to every trading area.

Generally speaking, it is satisfactory to find that British shipping more than holds its own in every port. Even on the Yantze, in the trade between Hankow and Changsha, British companies are dominant, the German steamers being mostly chartered on British account, and the French company on the lower river having

disappeared ; the Japanese shipowners are the only serious competitors. Throughout China British trade is prosperous, especially in cottons, though Japanese competition is felt. A British firm has expelled the Germans who monopolised the trade in engine oil in Changsha, and a British Engineers' Association has been formed to specialise in the Chinese market. British firms trading with Russia are advised that they might expand their business field by giving some attention to Harbin and North Manchuria, where there is a market for cheap goods. Bolivia is one of the great tin-producers of the world, and much may be done in the development of its mineral wealth ; the exploitation of its resources, however, depends upon the completion of its railway system and the extension plans in contemplation may prove too costly for the country. Trade with Peru and Chile will be affected by the opening of the Panama Canal, but the specially-built boats engaged in the local trade will, owing to the peculiarities of the ports, probably be able to hold their own in the fruit and cattle trade.

Complaints of the increase in the cost of living and of consequent labour troubles are universal. From Odessa to Bolivia the same cry goes up. In Odessa engineers' labourers earn 9s. a week ; in La Paz coal is £12 a ton. Corunna reports stagnation in trade owing to the rush of emigrants attracted abroad by favourable reports. Everywhere, but especially in Russia and Austria, the Balkan War cast a shadow over trade. Quite the most noteworthy feature of the year was the prosperity of China. While the cablegrams were daily reporting that a foolish revolution was causing the State to dissolve in penury, the peasants of the interior were quietly settling down to repair the destruction of the civil war. Despite the troubles arising from the silver currency and from the uncontrolled issue of paper money by provincial governments and private concerns, every open port shows an increased trade. The tea trade of Foochow is "already moribund," but rice was everywhere a good crop. Hunan is striving to become industrially independent of the other provinces, and wealthy Straits Chinese are aiding in the development of railways, mines, and factories there. In Ssuchuan the Chinese exporters study the foreign market reports in the native newspapers. Even to derelict Wei-hai-wei the thirst for education has spread. China is becoming Westernised. Cigarette-smoking has supplanted opium, and Republican fashion has turned to foreign suits of clothing, to foreign caps and hats, sweaters and underwear. The trade of Hakodate with China also profited by the cessation of disturbances in China. Deducting kerosene, the bulk of the imports consist of iron goods, chiefly from the United Kingdom.

THE TRADE OF CANADA

Report to the Board of Trade on the Trade of Canada for the year 1912, by H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes). Cd. 6870. 3d.

A short table on the first page of Mr. Hamilton Wickes's report shows that since 1902 the imports of Canada have trebled, exports have increased by 73 per cent., bank clearings by 350 per cent., and the revenue from Customs has been trebled. In 1912 the trade of the Dominion for the first time exceeded 1,000 million dollars (200 millions sterling).

The most striking figures in the report are those illustrating the immense expansion of the trade with the United States. Imports from England continue to grow in volume, but the ratio declines, while the imports from the United States have increased at an extraordinary rate—from 114 million dollars in 1901 to 450 million dollars last year. Much of this trade is in goods which are non-competitive so far as the United Kingdom is concerned ; but in many articles the States are beating the British manufacturer, despite the preferential duty : for example, boots, corsets, and cotton clothing. Mr. Wickes sets out the advantages to Canadian firms of trading with the United States—such as quicker communication, the long-distance telephone, the approximation of fashions and standards between the two countries. British firms have been slow to realise the necessity for a study of the Canadian market and conditions, especially the Canadian insistence upon dealing direct with the manufacturer. "This feeling of the Canadian buyer is very deeply rooted," we are told. Last year one American concern built a luxurious exhibition train to show its manufactures. In three weeks the train visited thirty-six cities. The Canadian Pacific has a similar train, which is used at times by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Is there any reason, Mr. Wickes asks, why British goods should not be exhibited in this fashion through the Dominion ? The report is deserving of thorough study by every firm having connections with Canada.

THE ARTS OF ADULTERATION

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Annual Report of the Intelligence Division. Part I. Cd. 6872. 5d.

This report gives an account of proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1897, the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906, the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 to 1894, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903, and the Board of Agriculture Act, 1889. It is a record of attempts to convince the baser kinds of traders that honesty is the best policy, and to show agriculturists that not all their complaints are well founded. In 1912, 108,174 samples were taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in England and Wales, about three-fourths being of butter and milk ; nearly 8 per cent. of the total were found to be adulterated. Enforcement of the law is not made easier by sapient magistrates, who think it "undesirable" to set traps for shopkeepers who sell margarine as pure butter. Certain milkmen in the North of England "complied" with the law by affixing to their cans a brass label with a small-type inscription, "All milk sold from these cans is more or less diluted, and is sold as such. No standard is guaranteed." Then the milk was sold at the usual price for new milk. A method of dealing with such ingenuity has apparently not yet been found. The Board is a literary critic as well as a health policeman, and in the course of the year approved of 345 out of 474 fancy names suggested for use in connection with margarine. 1,343 samples of fertilisers and 2,486 of feeding stuffs were taken in 1912, and in each case over 13 per cent. were found to be unsatisfactory. Communications were received from local authorities as to 33 cases of alleged breaches of the Act, and proceedings were authorised in 18. Adulteration of feeding stuffs with sand, oat shudes, and other "worthless ingredients," false invoices, failure to give invoices stating constitution of manures, etc., were among the offences. Proceedings were brought under the Merchandise Marks Act for describing foreign eggs as "finest new laid Irish," Dutch cobnuts as "New Kent cobs," watered oats as oats, and inquiries are on foot as to the practice of butchers in certain districts of labelling foreign and Colonial chilled or frozen meat as home-killed. Thirty-one cases of complaints against railway companies for delay in delivery, improper rates, neglect to milk cows in transit, etc., are described, but in most cases the complaints were unfounded or due to a misapprehension. Important inquiries were also conducted into the quality of farm seeds, the supply of milk "certified" by a medical commission, the production of hydrocyanic acid from linseed cake, and the application of different names to the same variety of seed.

SHIPPING SUBSIDIES

Report on Bounties and Subsidies in respect of Shipbuilding, Shipping, and Navigation in Foreign Countries. Cd. 6899. 5d.

This thin foolscap Blue Book should have been printed in octavo ; its present form is inexpressibly clumsy. The information collected by the Foreign Office and presented by the Board of Trade relates to 26 countries and contains particulars as to the assessment of bounties, the total amounts paid, the chief beneficiaries, and the development of the mercantile marine of the countries concerned. These reports are a continuation of a previous collection issued by the Foreign Office in 1901 (Commercial No. 4 : Cd. 596). Some typical cases may be given. France has paid in construction and navigation bounties, in the period 1881–1911, £26,579,000, of which £15,630,000 was spent since 1901. Since 1900 she has added 425,000 net tons to her shipping, and the tonnage of French shipping entering and clearing French ports with cargoes has fallen from 28·8 per cent of the total tonnage entering and clearing in 1900 to 26·2 per cent. in 1911. The bounties are partly on construction and partly on equipment—the latter being a rate per ton modified according to average speed, distance travelled, and quantity of cargo carried. In addition, £1,076,000 was voted for French postal steamship lines in the budget of 1911. Germany pays £325,000 to £350,000 in postal subsidies, admits duty-free imported materials for ship construction, and grants preferential railway rates for certain materials used in shipbuilding. Goods exported from inland towns in Germany on through bills of lading either to East Africa or to the Levant respectively, by the German East Africa Line or the German Levant Line, are granted largely reduced rates of carriage over the State railways. Since 1901, 931,000 net tons have been added to the German mercantile marine, which in 1911 amounted to 3,024,000 tons ; in the period the German share of the tonnage using German ports varied fractionally round about one-half. Japan has paid £8,434,000 in 1902–11 for subsidies of all kinds—shipbuilding, navigation, postal services, etc., and has doubled her mercantile fleet since 1901 ; in 1911 it was 1,833,000 gross tons. The United States pays only postal subsidies, but reserves its general coast-wise trade for American

owned vessels. Since 1909 foreign shipbuilding materials are admitted free of duty, but vessels so built may not engage in coast-wise trade for more than six months in the year, though they may engage in the trade between Atlantic and Pacific ports of the States. American vessels registered for oversea trade have fallen from 947,000 tons in 1890 to 873,000 tons in 1911, while those enrolled for the domestic and lake trade have risen from 3,392,000 tons to 6,641,000 tons in the same period.

IMPORTED FOOD

Food Supplies (Imported), 1904–12. Return to an Order of the House of Lords, No. 83 of 1913. 2d.

This return shows for each year since 1904 the imported quantities of wheat and flour; meat, including animals for food; and sugar retained for home consumption; and also the countries from which these supplies of food were derived. These twenty-nine tables contain nothing new, but there is a certain convenience in having such important information in an easily manageable form, and, therefore, we feel indebted to the beneficent curiosity of Lord Desborough. Those who possess the previous Return, No. 179 of 1903, should note that the earlier and later figures are not comparable. The first noteworthy point in looking over the figures is the decline in the importance of the United States as a source of supply of wheat and flour, and its almost complete disappearance as a purveyor of beef; in bacon and hams also it shows a decrease. On the other hand, the growth of Canada as a supplier of wheat and of the Argentine as a supplier of beef is equally marked. Secondly, the necessity of having many sources of supply in order to counteract local shortages is very fully exemplified. Thus, in 1908 a decline of about five-sixths in the Indian supply was made good from the United States, Canada, the Argentine, and, unexpectedly, from Chile. Our imports of flour fell off from nearly 12½ per cent. of the total imports of wheat and flour in 1904 to nearly 8¼ per cent. in 1912, a decline both absolute and relative. Finally, over 80 per cent. of our imports of fresh and refrigerated beef came from the Argentine in 1912, as against 38½ per cent. in 1904, and our imports from the Argentine in 1912 were 50 per cent. greater than our imports from all countries in 1904; these are important facts in view of the advances of the beef trust in that South American republic.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

Fifty-seventh Report of His Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners. Cd. 6913. 6d.

Particulars of all the appointments which came within the scope of the Civil Service Commission in 1912 are given in this report. It would be an interesting exercise to attempt to reconcile the statistical tables and to present intelligible summaries of them, since that task appears to have been beyond the capacity of the Commissioners themselves. We cannot undertake it here, but as far as can be ascertained 17,038 candidates presented themselves for open examinations under the Order in Council of January 10th, 1910, and 5,309 were successful; 16,192 sat for limited competitions, mostly in connection with minor Post Office appointments, and 5,827 were successful. Out of 107 successful candidates for Class I. of the Home Civil Service, India Civil Service, and Eastern Cadetships, 79 were educated at Oxford or Cambridge. Insurance appointments gave much trouble; 90,000 persons applied for posts in connection with labour exchanges and unemployment insurance; a scrutiny of credentials reduced the number to 7,600, who were personally interviewed by the Commission, and of these 3,000 were selected for a qualifying educational test. For posts under the National Health Insurance not filled up by selection from the existing Civil Service the process of advertisement, interview, and limited competitive examination was adopted, and it is certified that "political and other undue influence was completely ruled out." A particularly interesting list gives the names and qualifications of persons appointed to the Civil Service without examination; of these there were 142, and 62 more had been examined by the Civil Service Commissioners, while 230 were at the time of appointment officials serving in an unestablished capacity. There were 216 candidates for 107 Class I., Indian Civil Service, and Eastern cadet places; 568 candidates for 127 junior appointments; 1,880 candidates for 200 second division clerkships; out of 2,451 candidates 1,471 boy clerks were registered; and 1,270 boy clerks competed for 949 assistant clerkships. There were 5,614 female competitors for 910 Post Office situations, or 6·1 per post, compared with 17 in 1910; there were 269 male competitors for 25 places. Out of 1,365 who competed 432 lads were entered as dockyard apprentices. Certificates of qualification were granted to 13,159 ex-soldiers, sailors and marines, and 2,350 received appointments. At the Army entrance examinations 554 passed out of 1,113.

LUNACY IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Sixty-seventh Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy. Part I. H. of C. 182. 1s.

There is much in this report which is, at least on a superficial examination, profoundly discouraging; but the appendix contains records of research full of interest in themselves and leading, on the whole, to optimistic conclusions. In the past ten years the ratio of insane persons in England and Wales to the estimated population has risen by 9·49 per cent.; the ratio was 1 to 292 in 1903, and it is now 1 to 267. In London County, while the population remained practically stationary between the census years 1901 and 1911, the number of pauper insane increased by 25 per cent. There appears to be no parallel between the growth of a community and the number of its insane; the most striking instances of increase are found in counties such as Anglesey, Merioneth, and Carnarvon, where the population has either remained stationary or has declined.

On the other hand, the results of research carried out by Dr. Mott tend to show that "nature itself is always trying to end or mend a degenerate stock." Investigation of the history of families having an insane heredity has established a tendency to "anticipation" or "ante-dating"—*i.e.*, to the occurrence of insanity at a progressively earlier age in each generation. Of the offspring of insane parents who become insane 43·7 per cent. are first attacked under 25 years of age; whereas only 20·1 per cent. of all cases of first attacks are under 25. "Those who become insane before the age of 25," says Professor Pearson, "even if they recover, are far less likely to become parents than those who become insane at later ages; many, indeed, considering the high death-rate of the insane, will die before they could become parents of families." Accordingly, Dr. Mott has seldom found insanity occurring in pedigrees beyond three generations. He lays great stress on the necessity for segregating congenital imbeciles, now that nature no longer kills them off. His position with regard to recurrent cases of insanity (where there are intervals of sanity) is different. The argument in favour of segregating or sterilising these persons is that they breed children in the intervals of re-admission to the asylum. Dr. Mott found that of the 581 insane offspring of 529 insane parents, only 46 were born after the first attack of insanity. Therefore the birth of only one-twelfth of their insane offspring could have been prevented by sterilisation or life-segregation of the parent after the first attack of insanity, while the method would cut off a large number of offspring who do not become insane. The whole tendency of these investigations is to show that the community need not have recourse to violent or unnatural measures from dread of the indefinite continuance of insane stocks and their infection of sound stocks.

The full importance of Dr. Mott's conclusions with regard to the "ending or mending of degenerate stocks" becomes apparent in the light of the fact that "insane heredity" is foremost among the assigned causes of insanity. In about 7 per cent. of all cases of first attack no other cause but this could be assigned; in the remaining cases prolonged mental stress is the factor most frequently associated with insane heredity. Alcohol is assigned as a cause in 26·3 per cent. of male and 10·4 per cent. of female cases. Certain definite conclusions have been reached as a result of investigations into the records of patients. For instance, it has been established that there is special liability to certain kinds of insanity at puberty and at the climacteric. But on the whole, perhaps, the main conclusion to be drawn from a study of the tables of assigned causes of insanity is the need for further research. Such work is being done voluntarily in many cases; but the Commissioners urge the need for State aid, which might take the form of grants to individuals engaged in approved researches, analogous to the grants for investigations in Public Health made by the Local Government Board, and the establishment of well-equipped asylum laboratories. For the past seventeen years the county of London has maintained a central pathological laboratory for all its asylums, and the advantage, as of the central laboratories in Scotland, has been amply proved.

Asylum dysentery, one of the most troublesome problems of asylum administration, shows no steady decrease in the past ten years. Its causation is not perfectly understood; but its virulence never fails to increase as a result of overcrowding or excessive economy. The death-rate from tuberculosis among asylum inmates is roughly ten times as high as that among the general public. The extraordinary care bestowed upon patients is proved by the fact that there were few accidents and only 13 suicides in asylums during the year. In spite of the intensely trying nature of the work of asylum attendants, there were only four prosecutions for ill-treatment of patients. The Commissioners, as a Board, record their hearty agreement with the opinion of the three medical commissioners who gave evidence before the

Divorce Commission, and who were strongly averse from the inclusion of insanity among the grounds for divorce. They reassert that insanity is a disease, which should not be placed on a different footing from other diseases; that nothing should be done to increase the mental distress of sufferers from insanity, and thus diminish their chances of recovery; and that grave injustice would be done to patients who recovered after divorce.

FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS UNDER THE POOR LAW

Return of Mentally Defective Paupers (other than Persons Certified as Insane) on July 20th, 1912. 2½d.

This publication is important in relation to the Mental Deficiency Bill now before Parliament. The returns, made by the clerks to the Guardians of Poor-Law Unions in England and Wales, show a total of 31,824 mentally defective pauper lunatics. Of these 24,348 were in workhouses, where they were, of course, for the most part herded with the sane; the rest were receiving outdoor relief. At first sight it appears that the numbers have enormously increased since the 1905 returns were made; but it has been ascertained by inquiry that the whole increase is probably due to the wider scope of the five sub-heads into which the term "mentally defective" is now divided, in accordance with the Mental Deficiency Bill, 1912.

The mentally defective paupers are classed as follows: idiots, *i.e.* incapable of ordinary self-protection; imbeciles, *i.e.* incapable of earning their living; feeble-minded persons, *i.e.* not necessarily incapable of earning their living, but incapable of competing on equal terms with their fellows or of managing themselves or their affairs with ordinary prudence; moral imbeciles; and mentally infirm persons, *i.e.* suffering from decay of their faculties from age or other causes. The proportion coming under the last head is 32·2 per cent. The high figure is not surprising, since more than one-third of the total of adult mentally defectives are 60 years of age or upwards. This class, which presents totally distinct problems, and cannot be compared with the other classes, has very properly been excluded from the scope of the Mental Deficiency Bill, 1913. Under the head of "feeble-minded persons" (a particularly comprehensive definition) we get 44·5 per cent. Whatever may be thought of the advisability of keeping persons of this class in workhouses, it is difficult to see any reason, except economy, for the presence in workhouses instead of asylums of the "idiot" class, who form 5·5 of the total. Only 2·3 per cent. were classed as "moral imbeciles." It should be borne in mind that any such classification depends on the opinion of the poor-law officers concerned, and necessarily lacks precision; this was mentioned in the forms issued for the returns. Unfortunately no records appear to have been kept as to the average number of feeble-minded women who give birth to children in the workhouse. Accurate records of the cases with more than one birth during the past five years would have been of special value, since none of these feeble-minded paupers are under full control; they can take their discharge from the workhouse at will. The figures supplied show an annual average of 509 such women with children, or less than one a year for each union; but this is contrary to the experience of all social workers, and cannot be accepted as accurate.

IRISH MARRIAGE STATISTICS

Census of Ireland, 1911. General Report, with Tables. Cd. 6663. 5s. 3d.

A general account of this report was given in the Blue Book Supplement of May 17th, but we make no apology for returning to the volume in order to direct attention to the very important series of tables of "Particulars as to Marriages" on pages 448 to 552. Separate sets of tables for the whole of Ireland, for the county boroughs, for the Dublin Registration area, and for Belfast county borough, show the total number of families, arranged according to size, the total number of children born alive, and of such who had died, these particulars being tabulated according to the ages (in combination) of husbands and wives at marriage. There is a further sub-division into eleven sets of Tables according to the duration of the marriage. All this is new information, and when the corresponding particulars are published for England and Scotland we shall have a mine of facts invaluable in their bearing on the problems of the birth-rate, to which some reference was made in the second Blue Book Supplement. In studying these tables the papers by Drs. Newsholme and Stevenson on "The Decline of Human Fertility in the United Kingdom and Other Countries," and by Mr. G. Udny Yule "On the Changes in the Marriage- and Birth-Rates in England and Wales during the Past Half-Century" in the *Journa of the Royal Statistical Society* for March, 1906, and the paper by Dr. Dudfield on "Some Unconsidered Factors Affecting the Birth-Rate" in the same journal for March, 1908, should be kept at hand.

It will take the statisticians some months to work out all the relations of these facts, but it is impossible to dip into the figures anywhere without coming across something interesting. There were for the whole of Ireland 471,950 marriages of all durations up to 35 years, and 1,931,411 children were born alive, or an average of 4·1 per family; 240,072 marriages with more than 4 children (or little more than half of all the marriages) had an average of slightly over 6 children born alive, but, on the other hand, 79,066 marriages, or 16·8 of the total, had no children born alive. It is remarkable to find that, while the number of children born alive is practically the same per family in Dublin and Belfast, in 18·3 per cent. of the marriages in Dublin no children were born alive, and in Belfast only 17 per cent. Yet Dublin is Catholic and residential, while Belfast is Protestant and industrial, so that restriction of births would seem to be excluded in the former town. Nevertheless, there are plain evidences of the working of some causes affecting the birth-rate in recent times which were not active in the past. In marriages which had lasted 30 and under 35 years the number of children born alive per family was 6·74, while in those which had lasted 5 and under 10 years it was 2·81. The postponement of marriage is shown by the fact that, taking for the whole of Ireland, of marriages that had lasted 30 and under 35 years, in 12·3 per cent. of the cases the wife was under 20 at time of marriage, and in 34·7 per cent. between 20 and 25 years; taking marriages that had lasted 10 and under 15 years, the wife was under 20 in 11·3 per cent. of the cases, and between 20 and 25 in 33·4 per cent.; taking marriages of less than one year's duration, the wife was under 20 in only 3·3 per cent. of the cases, and between 20 and 25 in 26·3 per cent. Emigration is evidently a part cause of this phenomenon.

THE WELSH LANGUAGE

Census of England and Wales, 1911. Vol. XII.: Language spoken in Wales and Monmouthshire. Cd. 6911. 6d.

It is, naturally, only on the Celtic fringe that the language question comes into the census of these islands. Here in this volume are figures relating to the numbers of persons of specified ages speaking Welsh or English or both. It must be remembered that these do not include Welsh persons residing in England (exclusive of Monmouthshire) on the night of the census, and that for 58,517 out of a total population of nearly 2½ millions no language statement at all was made. Generally the proportion of bilinguals increases very rapidly in the school-age period, five to fifteen. There is a little difficulty in comparison with the 1891 and 1901 censuses, for the registrative area of 1891 does not coincide with the administrative areas of 1901 and 1911. Also, in the 1891 census children under three were not excluded from language tabulation, and no direct reference was made to persons speaking English only. However, making all allowance for these disturbing factors, it is unmistakable that there has been since 1901 a considerable increase in the proportion of monoglot English and a considerable decrease in the monoglot Welsh population, while the proportion of bilinguals has remained almost stationary. English-speaking persons are most numerous at the age period fifteen to twenty-five, bilinguals at forty-five to sixty-five, and Welsh-speaking persons at sixty-five onwards. The proportion of monoglot English is highest in childhood, diminishing regularly; monoglot Welsh is high in infancy, diminishes rapidly to a minimum at fifteen to twenty-five, and rises till at sixty-five onwards it is far higher than at any other period of life—obviously again the effect of schooling. Proportionately, as we should expect, more females than males are bilinguals, more males are monoglot English, and more females monoglot Welsh. The section of the population speaking English only is most numerous, being 53·7 per cent. of the whole, though the various counties show remarkably different percentages, ranging from 7·7 in Merioneth to 93·4 in Radnorshire. The geographical distribution of the Welsh-speaking and English-speaking populations is well marked. In the first group there is an increase, and in the second a decrease in the proportion of bilinguals. This would seem to mark a tendency to decline in the native language, by the side of which it should be stated that not only is the Welsh language more generally used in Wales as a whole than the Irish in Ireland or the Gaelic in Scotland, but that in no part of the latter countries does the ancient language prevail to so great an extent as in the predominantly Welsh-speaking counties of Anglesey, Carnarvon, Merioneth, Cardigan, and Carmarthen.

HAND-WORK IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Board of Education: Report of the Consultative Committee on Practical Work in Secondary Schools. Cd. 6849. 1s. 9d.

Recent years have seen a growing feeling against the almost exclusively mental training of both elementary and secondary schools. In the former, and in many of the latter, hand-work of one sort or another is usually an integral part of the curriculum nowadays, though some of it is of more than doubtful value. Hand-work has for a fairly long time been looked upon as a kind of fancy subject, and therefore in many schools it has been added to the school syllabus, but not incorporated with it. The Committee is convinced "as to the necessity and the practicability of giving such work a more definite place in secondary education than it has hitherto occupied, and of associating it as far as possible with the rest of the work of the school." Whilst admitting that one of the functions of the secondary school is to provide those of its pupils whose future callings may involve manual work with the hands or the utilisation and control of such work with a foundation on which technical instruction may be subsequently built, the Committee lays greater stress on the value of systematic hand-work as a necessary constituent of a liberal education. It is not that mere manual skill is developed, but that certain qualities of mind are fostered which cannot be cultivated, at any rate to the same extent, by the traditional school subjects. It has been proved that the inclusion of practical work in schools, though it reduces the time left for the other subjects, does not hinder the progress of the latter. The early experiments on the Sloyd system, and the experience of Chetham's Hospital (an old endowed school conducted on elementary lines) have shown that not only does the "intellectual" work not suffer when the time given to it is curtailed and hand-work introduced, but that it is markedly better.

The Committee is, we think, unnecessarily anxious to avoid "the undue encroachment of hand-work on other essential branches of study." At present our schools are at the opposite pole, and a very great extension is possible without sacrificing other essentials. The important matter is to insist on a liberal allowance of time for manual work in secondary schools and to leave schools to settle the details for themselves. The volume includes summaries of a large mass of evidence given before the Consultative Committee by teachers and others. Much of it shows a tendency to strain after effect, and to a false correlation of hand-work with other school subjects. Probably the most valuable evidence is that given by witnesses who are not teachers. Specially interesting are the statements of Sir Robert Baden-Powell and Miss Margaret McMillan. Miss McMillan's experience of her camp school, where the bulk of the work is done out of doors, is that the benefit is not "confined to the fresh air, hygienic surroundings, or even the new training in good habits; there was also the fact that the young people could now take hold, literally, of every school subject with new vigour and interest." Those who are interested in modern education will find the volume a mine of information; apart from the report itself and the summaries of evidence, there is an interesting chapter containing an historical sketch of the development of constructional hand-work as an educational subject.

THE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS' CODE

Board of Education: Regulations for Technical Schools, Schools of Art, and other forms of provision of further education in England and Wales. (In force from August 1st, 1913). Cd. 6925. 2d.

The Regulations, previously contained in this annual volume, relating to technological and professional work in universities, junior technical schools, schools of nautical training, and university tutorial classes, are now excluded; henceforward they are to form the subject of specially issued separate regulations. In the remaining types of work some important changes are introduced by the new Technical Code. Owing to the dual supervision of some forms of rural training by the Board of Education and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, it has been decided that the latter shall concentrate its attention upon those courses which are planned for students over 16 or 17 (other than teachers) and consist principally of instruction in technical agricultural subjects. Proposals are put forward for strengthening the grouped-course system of training and making it more effective, the threat being made that the grant will be withheld where the arrangements of courses are not strictly adhered to.

Another important regulation refers to matriculation and degree courses in Technical Institutes. The Board is now only prepared to recognise matriculation courses in these institutes if they are planned for students of 18 years of age or over, on the ground that this work is proper to secondary schools and "cannot be withdrawn from the secondary schools of an area without seriously limiting the usefulness and impairing the efficiency of those schools." The Board also considers that Intermediate degree courses are within the province of the secondary school (a view diametrically opposed to the Board's own statement in the report under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act for 1912, where objection is taken to secondary schools doing work of Intermediate standard!). Where schools do Intermediate degree work, "it is not desirable that courses of the same type should be provided in technical schools for students of the same age," except in the case of engineering. Admitting the desirability of minimising overlapping, the throttling of degree work (apart from matriculation) in technical institutes does not appear to be in any way a wise step. The report contains the usual statement of the grants which the Board is prepared to make for classes of different kinds and different standards.

SECONDARY EDUCATION IN WALES

Report of the Board of Education under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, 1889, for the year 1912. H. of C. 155. 1½d.

Secondary education in Wales is organised under county schemes. Each school has a governing body; the responsibility for the nature and scope of the instruction given rests entirely with the governors, subject to the provisions of their schemes and to the duty of consulting in almost all cases the County Council, and in all cases the Headmaster—the former in order that the school may take its proper place in the county system of education, and the latter in order that the course of instruction may be duly and efficiently followed. The present report points out, however, that "the responsibility of the governors . . . seems to be in danger of falling into disuse," with the result that "the natural tendency is the subordinating of the adaptation of education, of which the governors are the guardians, to the demand of external examining bodies." There is also in the Principality the Central Welsh Board, whose duty it is to examine the intermediate schools and to report to the Board of Education. The Central Board has its staff of inspectors, who visit the schools in the same way as the inspectors attached to the Secondary Branch of the Board of Education in England. Though under no obligation to do so, the Welsh Board holds examinations for certificates. The report for 1912 indicates the lack of cordial feeling between the Central Board and the Board of Education. The latter disapproves of the expense, waste and overlapping that attend the "honours" and "higher" examinations of the Welsh Board. It holds that the time has come to consider whether "in order to give the schools more freedom to meet the growing demand for adaptation the external examination should not make fewer demands upon the time and the course of instruction of a school." It is also pointed out that there is a tendency in some schools to add preparatory forms for children under twelve or post-Matriculation and Intermediate degree courses. In the one case the work of the Elementary School is duplicated at considerable expense; in the other case the work of the University College is duplicated, often to the detriment of the pupil and of the school.

Since 1908–9 the number of pupils in the Welsh Intermediate Schools has declined slowly but steadily from 13,760 to 13,217 in 1911–12, the number of schools remaining the same (96). The benefits received by pupils in the form of exemptions from tuition fees, scholarships, augmentations, bursaries, and maintenance allowances, on the other hand, have increased from £32,314 in 1909–10 to £36,213 in 1911–12. In spite of the candid criticism contained in the report there is no doubt that the Welsh system of secondary education has in recent years developed remarkably, not only in quantity, but in quality.

SUPERANNUATION FOR UNIVERSITY TEACHERS

Board of Education: Third Report of the Advisory Committee on the Distribution of Exchequer Grants to Universities and University Colleges in England. Cd. 6869. 1913. 1½d.

In its second report, issued in February 1913 [Cd. 6617], the Advisory Committee suggested a federated superannuation system for the professors, lecturers, etc., in universities and university colleges. The authorities of all the universities and colleges expressed their willingness to co-operate in a superannuation scheme on the lines indicated. The question was referred to a joint committee of the various institutions concerned. This body was empowered to negotiate with the insurance companies and to draw up a model legal document which could be used by each institution. With commendable promptitude the joint committee set to work, employing actuarial and legal assistance. As a result of their deliberations the committee has

selected certain insurance companies, and drawn up a form of agreement between the institution and the member of the staff; to this agreement are attached three schedules and the superannuation scheme. Briefly, the scheme arranges for a yearly payment not exceeding 5 per cent. of the annual salary for the time being, up to the age of 60, to which is to be added yearly by the institution a sum which, when added to the deduction from salary, will amount to 10 per cent. of the salary in question. This sum is, as a rule, to be applied in paying premiums on a policy or policies of assurance effected with an insurance company. There are alternative classes of policies, so that benefits are payable in different ways. It is suggested that the scheme should come into operation at the beginning of the next university session. Superannuation for university teachers may now be considered an accomplished fact.

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION IN GERMANY

An Inquiry into Agricultural Credit and Agricultural Co-operation in Germany, with some Notes on German Live Stock Insurance. By J. R. Cahill. Report to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Cd. 6626. 5s. net.

Mr. Cahill has presented a very complete documented monograph on a large, complex and important subject. It must have cost the country many hundreds of pounds in salaries and printing, and as pure knowledge, statistical research for its own sake, is not as a rule endowed by the State, the first question one asks is, What, as a nation, have we to learn from it?

Turn then to the map, which gives the proportion of cultivated land in the German Empire cultivated by the owner: it is printed in four grades—90 per cent. and over, 86 to 90, 80 to 86, and 80 and under. There we have the dominating factor in a figure. Eighty per cent. is the lowest grade of cultivating ownership worth recording! The average of the empire is 86·1. We have no figures for the average of Great Britain, but we should guess that something like 5 or possibly 10 per cent. would be the figure. Again, 46·7 of the acreage of German cultivated land is in holdings under 50 acres. Germany, then, is a land of small cultivating owners; it has developed an immense system of co-operative credit based on this land—that is, a system of using the land as a basis of currency, and enabling owners of land to borrow the capital they need for working it efficiently. We can admire the capacity of the Germans in evolving a system of finance admirably adapted to their conditions; but it would be foolish to imagine that anything of the sort can or should be created here whilst our land system is entirely different and shows no tendency to develop in the direction of occupying ownership.

The report describes an interesting series of institutions. Mortgage (long term) credit agencies, principally land mortgage credit associations, are a form of organisation unknown in England, common abroad, which have not often been described. Here their place has been in some degree taken by the State itself, which has advanced money to landowners for a century past. Mr. Cahill's account of these institutions is enlightening. Personal (short term) credit societies are the credit banks which our Government is at present endeavouring to introduce into England. German statistics are bewildering by the vastness of the sums dealt in: ours are ridiculous by the vastness of the machinery which operates a turnover of £1,400 per annum for the whole country. There are already plenty of books on credit banks, and on the other familiar forms of agricultural co-operation with which the report proceeds to deal. This is only an authoritative re-description of what has often been described before.

We may, however, mention a few less familiar developments of co-operation in Germany. Agricultural electricity societies are a novelty. In 1900 there were none; in 1907 only 16; by the end of 1909 there were 257; now there are 600 or 700. Some 11,000 German villages are supplied with electricity for lighting as well as working machinery. Electric ploughing is coming in; threshing, hoeing, and grinding machines are already operated. The report is deficient on the technical side, as it does not mention the prevailing source of power, but there is nothing to indicate that it is anything else than coal, and, if so, this is a development which should be promptly copied in England.

Other unfamiliar forms of co-operation are less clearly adaptable for England. Societies for distilling potato spirit could not, as things are, be patronised by the Board of Agriculture. Corn selling and granary societies are useful for small producers, but we do desire to promote small-scale cultivation of cereals, and the same is probably true of cattle-selling societies. For breeding and machinery-owning societies there is a possible future here. Undoubtedly we have much to learn from Continental co-operation, but we must be very careful to avoid slavish copying. Germany, with its large industrial population and its enormous home market, will better repay study than Denmark and Ireland, which produce mainly for export: but in the basic condition, the tenure of land, our country is fortunately unique.

SMALL-HOLDINGS, COMMONS, TITHE

Board of Agriculture. Annual Report of the Land Division: Proceedings under (various Acts) for 1912. Part II., Allotments and Miscellaneous. Cd. 6832. 3d.

Annual Report of the Proceedings under the Tithe, Copyhold, Inclosure, Commons, Land Drainage and other Acts. Cd. 6833. 2½d.

It used to be said that a small-holding was that on which a small-holder earned his living, and an allotment was the detached garden of a wage labourer. This is still generally, though by no means universally, correct, but now by law a small-holding is land held from a county council, and an allotment is land held from a parish council. Some urban authorities can deal in both. Statutory small-holdings date from 1907; allotments go back to the early Victorian period, and, in addition, are supplied in very large numbers by private owners. The report above named furnishes statistics of allotments in 1912, but for the reasons given they have very little social significance.

On December 31st last 31,498 acres were let as allotments by local authorities to 117,562 persons and 21 associations; 2,471 acres were acquired by purchase or lease during the year for 8,532 persons and three associations, and 11,789 persons and four associations were unsatisfied applicants for 4,522 acres. Cottages can be built on allotments of not less than one acre, and 56 such cottages were applied for; but, as in former years (this provision dates only from 1907), not a single cottage has been built. Probably the Local Government Board blocks the way. All we know is that Parliament proposes with beneficent intent, and somebody somewhere, presumably in Whitehall, disposes with complete success. Under the Improvement of Lands Acts £77,990 was advanced, making a total in 66 years of £18,567,404, half of which has been expended in drainage; but this is completed or out of fashion, and only £2,195 was borrowed for the purpose in 1912.

Tithe is an obscure subject of but little general interest. Commons are another matter. No common, it appears, has been enclosed since 1901, and only five since 1887: so this chapter in the history of agriculture appears to be finished. Eight commons were "regulated" in 1912, which is about the average of recent years. The table of the value of tithe rent charge shows that the price of grain, which was at par (£100) in 1835, went up and down till 1882, when it was at par once more (£100 4s. 2d.). It fell steadily to 1892 (£74 15s. 2¾d.), and touched bottom in 1900 (£66 10s. 9¼d.): whence the rise was continuous, until last year it equalled 1892—viz., £74 14s. 9¾d.

THE SCOTTISH LAND COURT

Report of the Scottish Land Court for the Period from April 1st, 1912, to December 31st, 1912. Cd. 6864. 1s. 2d.

The Scottish Land Court was constituted under the Small Landholders' (Scotland) Act, 1911, and superseded the Crofters' Commission (see Blue Book Supplement for June). That Act extended the main provisions of the Crofters' Acts to the whole of Scotland, and raised the rent limit of holdings coming under the Act from £30 to £50. The "crofter," now called "landholder," is a tenant who has executed most of his own permanent improvements, and he prevails in the north of Scotland; the "statutory small tenant" of the south has not provided or paid for the whole or the greater part of these improvements. The "landholder" has fixity of tenure, subject to certain conditions, and compensation for permanent improvements on leaving his holding. The "statutory small tenant" may apply for an "equitable rent"—similar to the "fair rent" of the crofter—to be fixed by the Court for a term of years, his tenancy being renewable unless the landlord can show reasonable objections.

In the nine months ended December 31st, 1912, the Court fixed first "fair rents" for 256 holdings, reducing the old rent by 29½ per cent., from £2,226 to £1,568; £771 out of £1,721 arrears, or 44½ per cent., were cancelled. They revalued 99 holdings on the expiry of a septennial period; the old rents were £914, the first fair rents fixed by the Crofters' Commission were £699, and the new rents showed a further reduction of 19½ per cent., to £562. First "equitable rents" were fixed for 89 holdings at a reduction of 25½ per cent. from the old rents of £1,581 to £1,179; the periods of renewal were mostly two or seven years. Full details are given of all cases where the landlords resisted the application of the Act, and a perusal of the proceedings will not increase anyone's admiration for the present system of landholding.

INSTRUCTION IN FARM-WORK

Manual Processes in Agriculture. Eighth Report of the Rural Education Conference, Board of Agriculture. Cd. 6871. 3d.

This excellent little report, signed by Mr. Henry Hobhouse, deals with instruction given (*a*) to school children, and (*b*) to boys and men on farms, in actual farm work, hedging, thatching, milking, sheep-shearing, and a few minor arts. It appears that farmers cannot teach their men because they are ignorant themselves, and instructors are not easy to get because few men combine the ability to make a hedge and so on and the capacity to teach others. Children are not taught these subjects in many schools (there are no statistics available), and the Committee opine, without much evidence, that more such teaching is desirable.

There is a good deal of sporadic instruction given to boys and men employed on farms, but it appears to be carried out with great inefficiency. The easiest and very likely the best method is to offer prizes for competitions. But the Local Government Board, naturally, blocks the way by requiring that prizes shall only be given after instruction. So the Herts C.C. enacts a minimum of two hours' instruction to qualify for a prize competition, and in Hunts the instructor makes a hedge, and anybody who looks on for a minute or two, or even arrives after the work is done, is qualified. It is clear that the Committee are justified in their temperate recommendation that "the courses of instruction at present provided in most counties should be made more thorough," but it may be questioned whether they are equally wise in disparaging prize competitions.

AN AMERICAN RURAL TOWNSHIP

* **Social and Economic Survey of a Rural Township in Southern Minnesota.** By C. W. THOMPSON and G. P. WARBER. The University of Minnesota: Studies in Economics, No. 1. Minneapolis. 1913.

"To see oorsels as ithers see us" is always interesting, but in sociology it is even more instructive to learn how the man round the corner is living. Nowadays the reconstruction of the British countryside is a burning topic in politics, and the careful study of this excellent monograph of a little American rural district will not be without its lessons. Settled in 1854 by Americans going west, its population now contains only 11 per cent. of pure Americans, the original settlers having gone into business and politics; the remainder are foreign-born or mixed, 55 per cent. of the total being Germans or Norwegians. The farming population has fallen from 854 in 1880 to 721 in 1910, while the village population has risen from 2,296 to 3,265. This "rural exodus" has been accompanied by a fall in the birth-rate from 41·5 per thousand in 1860 to 14·7 in the last five years. In 1910 there were 2,380 farms averaging 125 acres each, and since 1870 there has been an increase in the number of farms over 50 acres, both absolutely and relatively; 35 per cent. of the territory is rented, and the rented farms are on the average about one-third larger than the owned. The value of the land, buildings, machinery, and stock in 1910 was 22,668,000 dollars. The introduction of labour-saving machinery in the late 'sixties and early 'seventies greatly stimulated the production of field crops, but since 1890 the farmers have realised that keeping live stock made farming less hazardous and increased the yield of grain per acre.

Ten hours in the field and four about the steading make up the day's work for the farmer in the summer; in the winter it is a little less. The increase of live stock represents an increase in the work which cannot be reduced by machinery and requires skilled assistance; how to get satisfactory hired help is the farmer's biggest problem. The housewife's working day lasts from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m., and includes the care of the dairy, the poultry yard, and the garden, as well as housework. More of the sewing is given out now, and churning has been abandoned in favour of creamery butter. In only 10 per cent. of the places was a hired girl kept, and 69 per cent. of the families were without any girl-help of sixteen years and over. A good deal of the harvest work is done by the women.

The girls leave the farms more than the boys; 78 per cent. of the sons over 21 years of age of present heads of families are now farming, while only 47 per cent. of the daughters are living on a farm; the rest were driven away by the hard toil of farm life. Democracy has not retained its pristine purity, for it is noted that "different standards of living among the farmers have divided neighbourhoods and tended to decrease sociability." This result is to be correlated with the increase in the larger size of farms, and with the increase in live stock demanding so much care that not only social activities have decreased but also church attendance has declined.

There are three mutual farmers' insurance associations, two elevators owned by farmers' companies, a farmers' telephone company, and two farmers' creameries; nevertheless mutual distrust impedes the movement much.

This is only a partial skeleton of a fascinating report, but it shows how much is common in farm life all the world over.

THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

First and Second Reports from the Committee of Public Accounts, with Minutes of Evidence and Appendices. H. of C. 28 and 179. 2s. 1d.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General is not two officials, as a popular journalist recently informed the public, but he performs two important functions. As Comptroller he is responsible for the issues from the Exchequer; as Auditor-General he audits the accounts of public expenditure, sees that they are correct and duly authorised, and reports thereon to the House of Commons, whose officer he is. His reports are presented with the Appropriation Accounts, and are examined by the House of Commons Committee on Public Accounts, which in turn reports to Parliament. The Treasury then issues directions to the public offices, generally in conformity with the recommendations of the Committee; but if other considerations are held to prevail, the matter comes up again at subsequent Committees, until ultimately the decision of Parliament may have to be taken. Apart from the arithmetical correctness of expenditure, the main duty of the Auditor-General is to see that the expenditure is properly authorised either directly by statute or by the Estimates. Unexpended surpluses on votes have to be surrendered to the Exchequer, and the authority of Parliament for expenditure must not be anticipated. It occurs frequently that unexpected excesses of expenditure or unforeseen charges are incurred, and these, with the sanction of the Treasury, may be met out of savings on other sub-heads of the same vote, or, in the case of the Army, from savings on other Army votes. The Public Accounts Committee lays down the healthy rule that all expenditure should, so far as possible, be placed on the Estimates, so that it may be reviewed by Parliament, and scrutinises jealously all departures from this rule. It also takes cognisance of the sufficiency of financial control. At its meetings the expenditure of the various public offices is surveyed, representatives of each department attend and are examined, and representatives of the Treasury and the Audit Office also take part in the proceedings.

There is nothing very sensational in the reports, which should be read along with the various Appropriation Accounts for 1911–1912 (Civil Service and Revenue, H. of C. 475 of 1913, 3s. 8d.; Army, 483, 1s.; Ordnance Factories, 484 and 485, 1s. 6d. and 1½d.; Clothing Factory, 486, 1½d.; Military Works, 487, 2d.; and Navy, 493, 1s.). The Admiralty, in order to save loss, found it necessary to obtain Treasury sanction to begin some of its new services in anticipation of Parliamentary approval, owing to the delay in Parliament. The Committee comment adversely, and also urge that the Civil Contingencies Vote should be raised to such a sum that the Treasury may be able to guarantee that they will not again dip into the Treasury Chest Fund (for foreign services) for Home services. Similarly, in the interests of Parliamentary control, they deny that the Treasury has the power to make an abatement of £100 for income tax purposes from the allowance of £400 to members of Parliament. Some cases of fraud and theft, one involving a recovery of £26,337 of tobacco duty, were examined and disclosed some laxity on the part of the departments concerned. More serious is the loss of sums exceeding £35,000 on new stores ordered on the plea of urgency, without the usual tests, the result being that time was not saved; and the Committee are also dissatisfied with the heavy additional expenditure on battleships due to alterations of plans. Lack of foresight is the fault of which the Committee most frequently complain. It leads to sums being taken for Post Office buildings and not spent because the objections of local authorities who had not been consulted beforehand caused delay, and to authorised expenditure being exceeded because expansion of service had not been sufficiently gauged. Inter-departmental friction is another source of delay (as in the case of the Tidworth barracks), showing the need for stronger control. Lastly, expenditure of £150 in adding two rooms to a gardener's cottage in Richmond Park, and of £193 in partitioning off a space for the private secretary in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's room, shows the need for "looking after the pence." It may also be noted that Appendix 8 contains an interesting memorandum on financial control at the Admiralty.

THE YEAR'S FINANCE

Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom for the Financial Year 1912-13. H. of C. 173 of 1913. 5½d.

This Blue Book, more than most others, requires an introductory statement setting forth in plain language the effects of the financial transactions of the year. If that were done, then we need not have any dispute, other than the inevitable political confusions, about such matters as the repayment of debt. Again, while the details of payments from the Consolidated Fund for annuities

and pensions and for salaries and allowances are given in full, with name and particulars of each person, the ordinary man who happens on these accounts in search of information would prefer to have the space devoted to some explanation of the purposes for which money was issued other than the mere heads of votes. Still, taking the volume for what it is, the reader will find here (1) an account showing the receipts into and issues out of the Exchequer, and the Exchequer balances; (2) detailed statements of the receipts under the various heads of revenue (without any illuminative explanation and with great particularity in the case of Miscellaneous Revenue); (3) detailed statements as to the issues from the Exchequer under the various heads of expenditure; (4) statements relative to the National Debt; and (5) statements as to contingent liabilities in connection with the courts of law, loans guaranteed by the British Government, and unrepaid advances to Colonial Governments, Crete, Liberia, and Persia.

A YEAR OF RISING PRICES

Agricultural Statistics, 1912: Prices and Supplies of Corn, Live Stock, and other Agricultural Produce in Great Britain. Cd. 6906. 5d.

Agricultural Statistics, Ireland, 1912: Return of Prices of Crops, Live Stock, and other Irish Agricultural Products. Cd. 6848. 1s. 1d.

Evidence of remarkable force as to the continuous upward movement of prices is provided in the agricultural statistics of last year. Some of the figures, indeed, are startling. Thus, the average price of wheat, 34s. 9d. per imperial quarter, was 3s. 1d. higher than in 1911 and 1910; it has only twice been higher since 1885. The average price of barley (30s. 8d.) was 3s. 5d. higher than in 1911, and 7s. 7d. higher than in 1910, and was the highest since 1884. The average price of oats was the highest since 1882. All kinds of live stock made higher prices than in the preceding years. Beef cattle were fully 1s. a stone dearer than in the quinquennium 1906–10, and the returns of cattle sold by live-weight give the same indication. Sheep and mutton prices showed considerable expansion, but they were not so abnormally high as beef; bacon and pigs were very high. Butter was higher than in any year since these returns were first collected, 1904. The rise was most noticeable in imported kinds. The same is true of cheese and eggs. Prices of vegetables were 15 per cent. higher than in 1910, but 6 per cent. lower than in 1911, the year of the long summer. These are a few examples out of a mass given in the report, which is full of significant matter for the student of prices.

The Irish report shows that the prices of 1912 were not exceeded in any of the previous nineteen years covered by the official record: the rise has been continuous since 1896. It has benefited the farmer less than it might otherwise have done, for his expenses have also greatly increased. The acreage under potatoes increased slightly; the price has only once been exceeded in nineteen years. It is interesting to note that from the standpoint of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, the high prices are described in the report as very satisfactory.

TERRITORIAL FINANCE

Report of the Committee on the Business of Territorial Force Associations. Cd. 6694. 1d.

The business with which the Committee, presided over by Lieut.-Colonel Bromley Davenport, concerned themselves was mainly financial. They consider that the grants for the force are generally sufficient, but in some cases there is a tendency on the part of commanding officers to claim the largest possible share of the funds of the association for expenditure on their own units. The Committee recommend that a definite annual sum for each unit should be allotted in advance, savings being put to the credit of the unit, and any over-expenditure met out of the allotted funds for the next year. A central clothing store has advantages, but the Committee do not consider it suitable for all associations. Many associations complain of the payment-by-results method of calculating the upkeep grant for clothing and equipment, but no change is recommended, the Committee thinking that commanding officers should realise that the interests of their units are bound up with the reduction to a minimum of unqualified men. They regard it as unfair, however, that associations should lose income through circumstances over which they have no control, such as the lack of ranges. Definite steps should be taken to provide adequate range accommodation. The Committee do not consider that any alterations in the scheme for the constitution of associations are required, but they criticise the methods of forming committees. They look upon the terms imposed with regard to the sub-letting of drill-halls as too severe and in need of modification.

THE PLANNING OF NEW DELHI

Delhi Town-planning Committee: First Report. Cd. 6885. 1s. 2d.; **Second Report.** Cd. 6888. 1s. 3d.; **Final Report.** Cd. 6889. 1s. 8d., with Maps and Plans.

When the Town-planning Committee entrusted with the duty of choosing a site and working out a scheme for the new capital of India began work in the spring of last year it was generally assumed that the first steps would not present any great difficulty. The creation of the Durbar camp in 1911, with its costly provision of roads, drainage, gardens, and the rest, seemed to imply that the natural site had already been partially prepared; but investigation showed that this notion (put forward by the Government of India in a famous despatch) was untenable. The Committee found themselves forced to abandon the idea of the Durbar area, and they chose provisionally a site to the south of the existing city, contiguous to the ruins of the earlier Delhis. Towards the end of last year, however, there was a strong movement in India in favour of what is known as the northern site, the principal feature of which would be the utilisation of the Ridge for architectural purposes.

It was this agitation, based largely upon a scheme drawn up by Sir Bradford Leslie, which compelled the Committee to re-examine the question. They did so last winter, and decided emphatically in favour of the southern site. The Final Report is presumably the work of Captain Swinton and Mr. Edwin Lutyens, with the engineering portions contributed by Mr. Brodie. It outlines an impressive and costly official city, with main roads and processional avenues, a governmental centre, and a commercial quarter, together with a scheme of public buildings which suggests that, in the minds of the town-planners, the new Delhi is to exist almost entirely for the sake of the officials of the Central Government. The maps and plans provide much material for discussion. It is important to note that Lord Hardinge's Government accepts the findings of the Committee merely as a useful guide, reserving its entire discretion as to the use of them in future operations.

TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIANS

Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the System of State Technical Scholarships established by the Government of India in 1904, with Appendices. Cd. 6807. 1s. 5d.

The policy of sending home picked Indian students for technical training in this country was instituted by Lord Curzon's Government nearly ten years ago. Up to March 31st, 1912, the number of such scholarships granted by the Indian Government was sixty-six: of these twenty-four were selected for the textile industries, nineteen for mining, seven for engineering, In order to ascertain what measure of success had attended the scheme, the Secretary of State appointed last year a small committee, with Sir Theodore Morison as chairman, and as a result we have in this report a comprehensive review of an important experiment.

The holders of the scholarships are well spoken of. They have proved themselves quite up to the average of their classes. The Indian students as a class have done best in textile industries, and least well in mining. The former, in nearly all cases, came with previous experience; the latter were nearly all ignorant of the conditions prevailing in a mine. Almost all the students are hampered by lack of training in drawing and design, a serious gap in Indian education. The Committee's general conclusion is that the scholarship system so far has justified itself and should be continued. But the training, necessarily expensive, should be given only to a carefully chosen few. The Committee have, perhaps, rather minimised the difficulties that lie in the way of Indian students gaining practical experience in this country. They believe that the most urgent demand of Indian industry at present is for skilled mechanics.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

Copy of Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration from and into the United Kingdom in 1912. H. of C. 183. 6½d.

Exact statistics of emigration and immigration are difficult to secure. The large numbers of aliens who pass through the United Kingdom *en route* for (or returning from) non-European countries constitute one difficulty. Efforts have been made to obviate this by distinguishing between aliens and British subjects in the statistics. Thus a balance of outward over inward passengers between the United Kingdom and non-European countries among British subjects was secured. This is the ordinary basis of emigration statistics. It shows a total of 268,485 emigrants in 1912—the highest figure ever known—representing about ·6 per cent. of the whole population of the United Kingdom. The figure for 1911 was 261,309, and for 1910 233,709. Since March

1912 a new form of return has been used, showing the "intended future residence" of emigrants and immigrants. The excess of emigration over immigration of British subjects, calculated by this method, was 336,454 for the year April 1912 to March 1913, as against 273,830 according to the old method of reckoning. The difference is partly accounted for by the fact that a large number of colonial visitors who arrive in England direct from the colonies return *via* the Continent. It appears clear that the old method of calculation certainly gives too small an estimate of the emigration from this country. From April to December in 1912 the excess of emigrants over immigrants calculated by occupations was as follows: Agriculture, 20,000; commercial and professional, 14,000; skilled trades, 30,000; labourers, 27,500. Of the 268,485 emigrants (calculated according to the old method), 133,561 went to British North America, 79,726 to Australia and New Zealand, and 45,817 to the United States.

THE ALIEN IN BRITAIN

Aliens Act, 1905. Part I., a Statement with regard to the Expulsion of Aliens; Part II., Seventh Annual Report of H.M. Inspector under the Act for the year 1912. Cd. 6841. 8d.

The figures of the alien passenger movement for 1912 show increases on those of 1911, the number of passengers inwards having risen by 12,807, and the number outwards by 4,823. The total number of those landing was 614,049, of whom 472,534 came from ports in Europe or the Mediterranean. The total number who embarked was 593,843; of these 404,674 (an increase of 15,448 from 1911) were destined for ports in Europe or the Mediterranean, and 189,169 for places elsewhere. Dover receives the largest number of aliens (119,939), Liverpool and Folkestone coming next; London stands seventh among the ports in this respect with 48,390. The increase in the arrivals is subject to the usual modifications; for example, in the excess of 20,206 over the preceding year, 12,347 were seamen, of whom 8,553 were under contract to join ships in British waters. The number of transmigrants from Europe and the Mediterranean (113,442) was more by 24,240 than in 1911; nearly half came from Russian and Scandinavian ports. Aliens to the number of 5,414 were relieved under the Poor Law (Russians and Poles, 2,214; Germans, 1,016), and 360 were sent to lunatic asylums. An alien may be expelled as a convicted criminal or as a burden on the community, in the latter case only within twelve months of his last arrival. In 1912 only 26 of the second class were expelled. There were 382 expulsion orders against criminal aliens: the average during the seven years that the Act has been in force has been exactly one a day, and the years in which the greatest number of expulsion orders were made were also those in which the reduction in the alien prison population was greatest. There was a slight increase during 1912 in the number of convicted aliens received into the English and Welsh prisons—1,978 as against 1,953 in 1911. The number, however, is now much less than half that recorded for 1904, the year before the Act was passed.

BOATS AND DAVITS

Report of the Departmental Committee on Boats and Davits. Cd. 6846. 2s. 5d.

This Committee, under the chairmanship of Prof. Biles, was appointed by the Board of Trade to consider some of the important problems arising out of the *Titanic* disaster, as to the stowing, launching, and propelling of boats, and as to the use of rafts. Much of the report is severely technical, and a series of diagrams is appended to elucidate the discussion. Over 600 inventions and proposals were submitted to the Committee, but "very few, if any, contained new principles of practical utility." The Committee make recommendations as to the mode of calculating the capacity of boats, and as to stowing them so that they can be transferred from one side of the deck to the other, provided that the stokehold ventilation is not impeded. Other proposed rules deal with the stowing of boats in tiers, and with the provision of rafts instead of lifeboats in ships in the Home trade. Interesting suggestions are also made for the use of motor-boats, and as to a plan prepared by the Committee for a decked boat, 50 feet long, capable of holding 250 persons; they evidently think that advance in this direction is quite practicable. Conditions are also laid down as to the efficiency of pontoon rafts, which may be approved in lieu of boats up to 25 per cent. of the total number of persons for which a foreign-going passenger or emigrant ship is certified. Davits are found to be the most efficient means of launching boats, but gantries are recommended in certain cases. Passengers should be embarked at the lowest open deck. The Committee conclude by insisting that competence, discipline, and obedience on the part of officers and crew are essential to the efficiency of arrangements for saving life at sea, and they understand that "these matters are receiving the careful attention of the Board of Trade."

LIST OF PARLIAMENTARY AND OTHER OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

(RECEIVED SINCE JUNE 15, 1913.)

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

TWEED FISHERIES PROSECUTIONS: Return of Persons charged under the Fishery Acts in force on the River Tweed and its Tributaries from January 1st, 1908, to December 31st, 1912, specifying in each case the number and date, the nature of the charge, whether convicted or discharged, the penalty inflicted, the amount of fine and costs imposed with alternative imprisonment, and whether paid, went to prison, or absconded. H. of C. 174. 2½d.

[The returns are given separately in counties; there is no summary table.]

REPORT OF AN INQUIRY INTO AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AND AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION IN GERMANY, with SOME NOTES ON GERMAN LIVE STOCK INSURANCE, by J. R. Cahill. Cd. 6626. 5s. (See review, p. 10.)

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1912. Vol. XLVII., Part III.: PRICES AND SUPPLIES OF CORN, LIVE STOCK, AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN GREAT BRITAIN. Cd. 6906. 5d. (See review, p. 12.)

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES: ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION. Part I.: Proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, the Merchandise Marks Acts, etc., for the year 1912. Cd. 6872. 5d. (See review, p. 6.)

REPORT BY THE SCOTTISH LAND COURT as to their proceedings under the Small Landholders (Scotland) Acts, 1886 to 1911, for the period from April 1st, 1912, to December 31st, 1912. Cd. 6864. 1s. 2d. (See review, p. 10.)

Census.

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911. Vol. XII.: Language spoken in Wales and Monmouthshire. Cd. 6911. 6d. (See review, p. 8.)

Charities.

NINTH REPORT ON THE ROYAL PATRIOTIC FUND CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR 1912. Cd. 6921. 8d.

[Details of the administration of the curious medley of endowments and special funds, created on a patriotic basis, dealt with by the Corporation, which is to be superseded by a new body.]

GREENWICH HOSPITAL AND TRAVERS' FOUNDATION: Statement of the estimated Income and Expenditure for the year 1913–14. H. of C. 164. 2½d.

[Greenwich Hospital had a total estimated income of £200,554, of which £32,380 was spent on the school of 1,000 boys. The statement lacks a summary table.]

Civil Services, Army, and Navy.

OSBORNE: REPORT BY THE HOUSE GOVERNOR AND MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT for the year to March 31st, 1913. Cd. 6859. 1d.

[The Home Army furnishes the largest number of officers who seek the benefits of Osborne. Next comes the Indian Army, then the Navy. The admissions during the year were 308, including 64 ladies. Appendicitis and colitis were responsible for a far larger number of cases (37) than any other disease.]

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE CIVIL SERVICE: Minutes of Evidence, April 10th to April 25th, 1913, with Appendices. 10d.

[Contains the evidence of the Vice-Chancellor of London University, the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Secretary to the G.P.O., Mr. Robert Blair, Education Officer to the L.C.C., and several heads of important commercial concerns.]

TERRITORIAL FORCE: Report of the Committee on the Business of Territorial Force Associations. Cd. 6694. 1d. (See review, p. 12.)

FIFTY-SEVENTH REPORT OF HIS MAJESTY'S CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS. Cd. 6913. 6d. (See review, p. 7.)

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY BOARD, LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, ON THE SEVENTH COURSE FOR THE TRAINING OF OFFICERS, etc. (In continuation of Cd. 6285.) Cd. 6693. 2d.

[The special courses for army officers at the School of Economics, begun at the instance of Lord Haldane, cover economics, geography, public administration, transport, etc. The examination papers here given show that the officer-students are subjected to a good test of intelligence and general knowledge.]

REPORT ON ADMIRALTY SURVEYS for the year 1912, by the Hydrographer. Cd. 6851. 2d.

Education.

MINUTE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION dated July 4th, 1913, modifying the Regulations for Public Elementary Schools, 1912, in England and Wales. Cd. 6891. ½d.

[This minute announces that the Board of Education will make special grants towards defraying expenditure incurred by local education authorities with the approval of the Board upon educational experiments directed to the improvement of the education of scholars in public elementary schools. The total amount available for these special grants is limited. The remainder of the minute introduces slight modifications regarding the employment of teachers undergoing preliminary education (*i.e.*, student teachers and pupil teachers).]

Regulations for the Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools. (In force from August 1st, 1913.) Cd. 6912. 1d.

[The new Regulations modify the conditions of payment of grant to recognised training colleges. Grant will be calculated in future not upon groups of students, but upon the number of individual students who have completed an approved course. An alternative method of training teachers in secondary schools is provided for.]

Regulations for University Tutorial Classes in England and Wales. (In force from August 1st, 1913.) Cd. 6866. ½d.

[In aid of these classes, which, under the Workers' Educational Association, have developed in so marked a degree, the Board of Education makes grants henceforward to be given on an extended scale.]

Regulations for Technical Schools, Schools of Art, and other forms of Provision of Further Education in England and Wales. (In force from August 1st, 1913.) Cd. 6925. 2d. (See review, p. 9.)

Regulations for Junior Technical Schools in England and Wales. (In force from August 1st, 1913.) Cd. 6919. 1d.

[The growth of junior technical schools is one of the most important developments of recent years, and the Regulations call for extended notice.]

Regulations for Schools of Nautical Training in England and Wales. (In force from August 1st, 1913). Cd. 6868. ½d.

Annual Statistical Report by the University Court of the University of St. Andrews for the year 1911–12. H. of C. 135. 2d.

Board of Education: Report of the Consultative Committee on Practical Work in Secondary Schools. Cd. 6849. 1s. 9d. (See review, p. 9.)

Board of Education (Welsh Department): Report of the Board of Education under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, 1889, for the year 1912. H. of C. 155. 1½d. (See review, p. 9.)

Board of Education: Third Report of the Advisory Committee on the Distribution of Exchequer Grants to Universities and University Colleges in England. Cd. 6869. 1½d.

Education (Scotland): 1913 Regulations for the Preliminary Education, Training and Certification of Teachers for various grades of Schools. Cd. 6892. 3½d.

Statute made by the Governing Body of Magdalene College, Cambridge, on March 10th, 1913, etc. H. of C. 161. ½d.

Education (England and Wales) Statistics: Return for the year 1911–12 (or for the year 1910–11 where later figures are not available) relating to Education. H. of C. 115. 1½d.

[Revised return, substituted for the paper of the same number reviewed in the Blue Book Supplement last month.]

Regulations providing for Special Grants in aid of certain Local Education Authorities in England and Wales in 1913–14. Cd. 6918. ½d.

Eighth Report of the Rural Education Conference: Manual Processes of Agriculture. Cd. 6871. 3d. (See review, p. 11.)

Education (Scotland): Statement showing an Estimate of the sums receivable by the Education (Scotland) Fund for the year 1913–14, etc. Cd. 6855. ½d.

Public Elementary Schools in England and Wales: Tabular Statement of Staffing per 1,000 Scholars in average attendance in areas of Local Education Authorities, with additional columns giving the expenditure on Teachers per unit of average attendance, and the average salaries of Certificated and Uncertificated Teachers (Men and Women separately). Cd. 6933. 6d.

Emigration and Immigration.

Copy of Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration from and into the United Kingdom in 1912. H. of C. 183. 6½d. (See review, p. 12.)

Finance and Taxation.

Urban Districts (Areas and Rates): Return showing for the year 1911–12, with respect to each Municipal Borough or Urban District in England and Wales, the area in acres of the Borough or District and of the Agricultural Land as defined by the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896, the total amount of Rates collected, and the amount of Rates collected in respect of Agricultural Land. H. of C. 119. 3d.

[A return, made at the instance of Mr. Outhwaite, full of matter bearing upon current controversies. It is preceded by an explanatory memorandum.]

Imperial Revenue (Collection and Expenditure), Great Britain and Ireland: Return for the year ending March 31st, 1913 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 189 of 1912). H. of C. 199. 2½d.

Annual Report on the State of the Finances of the University of St. Andrews for the year 1911–12. H. of C. 136. 4d.

Revenue and Expenditure: Return showing for the year ended March 31st, 1913: (1) The Amount contributed by England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively to the Revenue collected by the Imperial Officers; (2) the Expenditure on English, Scottish, and Irish Services met out of such Revenue; and (3) the Balances of Revenue contributed by England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, which are available for Imperial Expenditure (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 190 of Session 1912). H. of C. 200. 2d.

National Insurance Act (Part I.) Account: Showing the Nature and Amount of the Securities held by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt at December 31st, 1912, as Investments for Moneys, forming part of the National Health Insurance Fund, paid over to them by the Insurance Commissioners for England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland respectively under Section 54 (3) of the National Health Insurance Act, 1911. H. of C. 140. ½d.

National Insurance Act (1911) Amendment Bill: Actuarial Report upon the Financial Proposals of the Bill. Cd. 6898. 1d.

Sinking Funds. Account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, showing the Amount Received from the Exchequer in Respect of the Old and New Sinking Funds in the Financial Year ended March 31st, 1913, etc. H. of C. 129. 1½d.

Government Departments' Securities: Return of the Amounts of British Government Securities held by several Government Departments and other Public Offices on March 31st, 1913, specifying whether held in England or Ireland (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 139 of 1912–13). H. of C. 146. 1d.

Savings Banks and Friendly Societies: Accounts for the year 1912 of the Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Fund. H. of C. 168. ½d.

Account of the Fee Fund of the House of Lords from April 1st, 1912, to March 31st, 1913. Cd. 6857. ½d.

[The payments amounted to £26,928, of which £4,810 went in retiring allowances to members of the House of Lords staff.]

First and Second Reports from the Committee of Public Accounts, together with the Proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence and Appendices. H. of C. 28 and 179. 2s. 1d. (See review, p. 11.)

Post Office Savings Bank: Accounts of all Deposits received and paid during the year 1912, together with a Statement showing the aggregate amount of the Liabilities of the Government to Depositors, etc. H. of C. 176. ½d.

[Received from depositors during the year, £50,708,852; balance due at the close of the year to all depositors, inclusive of interest, £182,104,564; Departmental charges and expenses, £649,207.]

Accounts of the Crown Agents' Office Funds for 1912. Cd. 6862. 1½d.

Copy of Memorandum explanatory of the Revenue Bill. H. of C. 213. 1½d.

Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the financial year 1912–13. H. of C. 173. 5½d. (See review, p. 11.)

Established Church (Wales) Bill: Return showing Aggregate Values and Average Number of Years' Purchase estimated by the Actuary consulted by the Government. H. of C. 189. ½d.

[The table of annuities payable shows 892 lives, with an aggregate net income of £169,489. At the actual ages the aggregate value is computed at £2,102,341.]

National Physical Laboratory: Copy of Account of Receipts and Expenditure, with Balance Sheet, for the year 1912. H. of C. 145. 1½d.

Imperial and Foreign Affairs.

Despatch from H.M. Agent and Consul-General at Cairo respecting the Arrest of Alexander Adamovitch. Cd. 6874. 1d.

[Lord Kitchener's despatch, dated June 8th, summarises the facts of this famous case under the Capitulations. The Capitulation treaties, he says, and the manner of their application to foreigners appear sometimes to be misunderstood. No mention is made in them of any obligation on the part of the local police to arrest a foreign subject and deliver him, but it is taken for granted by all the Powers. The procedure is described by Lord Kitchener, and the despatch concludes with a list of foreigners imprisoned by their consuls in Egyptian jails during the past year, to the number of 283.]

Despatch from H.M.'s Agent and Consul-General at Cairo transmitting the Organic and Electoral Laws of Egypt, promulgated July 21st, 1913. Cd. 6875. 3d.

Report for 1912–13 relating to the Self-governing Dominions: Prepared in the Dominions Department of the Colonial Office. Cd. 6863. 1s. 5d.

Report from the Select Committee on the Putumayo Atrocities. H. of C. 148. 2½d.

[In view of the widespread publicity given to this report, a summary in these columns is unnecessary. In their conclusions on Part II. of the inquiry the Committee say they have been impressed with the fact that ill-treatment of the Indians is not confined to the Putumayo. "It appears, rather, that the Putumayo case is but a shockingly bad instance of conditions of treatment that are liable to be found over a wide area in South America." The concluding pages discuss the various protective measures proposed.]

Special Report from the Select Committee on the Putumayo Atrocities. H. of C. 148. ½d.

[Expressing the view that the publication in the *Times* of a forecast of the Committee's findings constituted "a grave breach of the privileges of the House of Commons."]

Return showing the Number of Death Sentences in British Crown and other Colonies and Protectorates during the year 1912, with the Population, etc. H. of C. 169. ½d.

[The largest number of death sentences were in Southern Nigeria (124). The colony has a population of nearly 8 millions.

In Northern Nigeria, with 9¼ millions, the death sentences were only 25. The figures relating to some of the colonies have a special interest because of the presence of indentured Indians.]

ORDINANCES OF VARIOUS WEST INDIAN COLONIES GIVING EFFECT TO THE CANADIAN WEST INDIAN PREFERENTIAL TARIFF AGREEMENT, 1912. Cd. 6674. 2½d.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO-TELEGRAPH CONVENTION. Signed at London July 5th, 1912. Treaty Series. Cd. 6873. 4d.

TREATIES, ETC., BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN STATES: ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. Cd. 6808. 1d.

Diplomatic and Consular Reports.

ANNUAL SERIES, REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1912.—France: Lyons, 5108, 6d.; Corsica, 5111, 2d.; Calais, 5125, 4d.; Reunion, 5139, 4d.; Rouen, 5140, 6½d.; Society Islands, 5153, 1d. Spain: Corunna, 5109, 4d.; Malaga, 5127, 3d.; Seville, 5132, 5d. Russia: Odessa, 5114, 7d. Austria-Hungary: Bosnia-Herzegovina, 5067, 4d. Turkey: Jerusalem, 5107, 2½d.; Erzeroum, 5159, 1d. Bolivia, 5110, 3½d. Peru, 5129, 4½d. Brazil: Rio Grande, 5130, ½d.; Santo Paulo, 5160, 2d. China: Amoy, 5094, 1d.; Wuchow and Nanning, 5113, 3d.; Chungking, 5115, 3d.; Wuhu, 5117, 4d.; Changsa, 5119, 3½d.; Hankow, 5120, 1½d.; Foochow, 5122, 3½d.; Harbin, 5123, 4½d.; Nanking, 5124, 4½d.; Chinkiang, 5126, 4d.; Tong Yuch, 5128, ½d.; Mengtsz, 5134, 4d. Japan: Dairen, 5121, 5d.; Corea, 5104, 2½d.; Hakodate, 5151, 3d.; Germany: Stettin, 5164, 2½d.; German South-West Africa, 5141, 3d.; Mannheim, 5144, 1½d. Greece: Corfu, 5099, 2d.; Cyclades, 5133, 4d. Italy: Genoa, 5098, 5d.; Sicily, 5106, 4½d.; Turin, 5148, 2½d.; Rome, 5157, 1½d. Netherlands, 5096, 2d. Portugal: Azores, 5105, 2d.; Lisbon, 5138, 4d.; Trade and Finances, 5142, 1½d.; Angola, 5143, 3d.; Oporto, 5149, 1d.; Madeira, 5152, 2d. Roumania, 5102, 4½d. Sweden: Swedish Budget, 5101, ½d. Egypt: Alexandria, 5097, 5½d. United States: Chicago, 5095, 5d.; Baltimore, 5103, 5½d.; Boston, 5116, 4d.; Portland, 5118, 5d.; New York, 5131, 3½d.; Porto Rico, 5154, 1½d. Chile: Antofagasta, 5112, ½d.; Iquique, 5135, 3½d. Colombia: Antioquia, 5146, ½d. Mexico: Vera Cruz, 5100, 1½d. Tampico, 5155, 2½d.; Salina Cruz, 5158, 1d. Paraguay: Budget and Finances, 5150, ½d. Japan, 5161, 5½d. (See review, p. 5.)

THE TRADE OF FRANCE.—Report for the year 1912. No. 5137, Annual Series, 5½d. (See review, p. 5.)

COLONIAL REPORTS (ANNUAL): Weihaiwei, No. 757, 3d.; Ceylon, 758, 5½d.; St. Helena, 756, 3½d.

India.

REPORTS OF THE DELHI TOWN-PLANNING COMMITTEE on the Choice of a Site for the New Imperial Capital. First Report (with two Maps), Cd. 6885, 1s. 2d.; Second Report (with Medical Report and two Maps), Cd. 6888, 1s. 3d.; Final Report (with Plan and two Maps), Cd. 6889, 1s. 8d. (See review, p. 12.)

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATH SENTENCES PASSED IN INDIA DURING 1911, etc. H. of C. 158. ½d.

[The total of death sentences in the year was 779. Of these 286 were modified by the highest judicial authority, and 31 commuted by the Government of India. The United Provinces had the largest number of capital sentences—201; the Punjab was second with 139, Burma third with 125. The N.W. Frontier Province had 48; Bengal the noticeably small number of 19, of which 9 were modified.]

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA TO INQUIRE INTO THE SYSTEM OF STATE TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS ESTABLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN 1904, with Appendices. Cd. 6867. 1s. 5d. (See review, p. 12.)

RETURN SHOWING THE ESTIMATED POSITION, AS REGARDS CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, OF THE SEVERAL RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN INDIA ON MARCH 31ST, 1913, and the proposed Expenditure thereon during 1913–14 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 115 of 1912–13). H. of C. 143. 1d.

LOANS RAISED IN INDIA: Return of all Loans raised in India, chargeable on the Revenues of India, outstanding at the commencement of the half-year ended March 31st, 1913, etc. H. of C. 163. ½d.

Ireland.

IRISH UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1908: Statute IV. for University College, Cork. H. of C. 138. ½d.

ACCOUNT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION BOARD FOR IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1912, ETC. H. of C. 166. ½d.

[Total expenditure, £84,998. The school grant was £50,176. Examinations cost £14,556, administration and inspection £10,433.]

SECONDARY TEACHERS (IRELAND): CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND AND THE CATHOLIC HEADMASTERS' ASSOCIATON in reference to the proposed grant of £40,000 per annum for the improvement of the position of Secondary Teachers. Cd. 6924. 2½d.

[The Chief Secretary's draft scheme imposed the condition that each school should have not less than one registered lay assistant teacher, at a minimum salary, for every 40 pupils on the roll. The Catholic headmasters proposed that for every 25 teachers there should be at least one registered teacher, lay or cleric. Mr. Birrell pointed out that the grant was intended to raise the status of the lay secondary teacher. The correspondence, which reveals interesting points of controversy, ends without Mr. Birrell and Canon Murphy having arrived at an agreement.]

IRISH LAND PURCHASE ACTS: Return giving up to March 31st, 1913, by Counties and Provinces, the Area, the Poor Law Valuation, and Purchase Money of (*a*) lands sold and (*b*) lands in respect of which proceedings for sale have been instituted and are pending under the Irish Land Purchase Acts, etc. (In continuation of Cd. 6130 of 1912.) Cd. 6930. 1d.

[Contains the result of proceedings under all the Land Purchase Acts up to March 31st, 1913. Lands sold and vested in purchasing tenants represent £83,942,304 of purchase money, and those now pending £37,472,708. The estimated total purchase value of lands unsold is £78,326,681, but this figure includes a good deal that cannot or will not be sold under the Acts.]

BANKING AND RAILWAY STATISTICS, IRELAND (December, 1912). Cd. 6836. 4½d.

[Issued by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. Gives particulars of deposits and cash balances in joint-stock banks, the Post Office, trust funds, and investments in Government stock. The estimated balance of Post Office savings was £12,824,000. Agricultural credit societies numbered 236, with a membership of 29,505. Total loans granted in 1911, £56,055; total capital, £56,554.]

LABOURERS' COTTAGES (IRELAND): Return in respect of Labourers' Cottages, showing districts, numbers, loans, grants, etc. H. of C. 153. 2d.

[A detailed return, made up to March 31st, 1913, giving particulars of the various loans and grants under which cottages have been built, valuation of the rural districts, rents, etc.]

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND, 1912. Cd. 6835. 2½d.

[Only £2,000 of capital, it is stated, remains between the Board and bankruptcy, and a Treasury grant of £500 a year was applied for, unsuccessfully.]

REPORT OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF ALL HIS PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE IRELAND DEVELOPMENT GRANT ACT, 1903, for the financial year ending March 31st, 1913. Cd. 6837. ½d.

[Total statutory payments for 1912–13, £185,000.]

DOGS' REGULATION (IRELAND) ACT, 1865. Accounts for the year 1912. H. of C. 137. 1d.

IRISH UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1908: Statute for University College, Dublin. Statute III. H. of C. 165. ½d.

NATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS' (IRELAND) PENSION FUND ACCOUNT, 1912. Cd. 6880. ½d.

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL: MEMORANDUM ON FINANCIAL PROVISIONS, based on estimates of Revenue and Expenditure in the financial year 1913–14. Cd. 6879. 1d.

[A valuable addendum to the memorandum Cd. 6844 reviewed in the BLUE BOOK SUPPLEMENT last month.]

IRISH LAND COMMISSION: Return of Advances made under the Irish Land Purchase Acts during August, September, and October, 1912. Cd. 6850. 1s. 1d.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS OF FINES ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE REGISTRAR OF PETTY SESSIONS CLERKS FOR THE YEAR 1911. H. of C. 139. 1d.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND, 1912: Return of Prices of Crops, Live Stock and other Irish Agricultural Products. Cd. 6848. 1s. 1d. (See review, p. 12.)

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE FERTILISERS AND FEEDING-STUFFS ACT, etc., for the year 1911–12. Cd. 6785. 6d.

[Describes a large number of interesting experiments, and gives photographs illustrating calf-feeding.]

REPORT OF THE INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION BOARD FOR IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1912. Cd. 6893. 3d.

LABOURERS (IRELAND): RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF COTTAGES AND ALLOTMENTS PROVIDED UNDER THE LABOURERS ACTS, ETC. H. of C. 151. 2d.

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1912. Cd. 6860. 4½d.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE COMMISSION: PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS—Nos. 124 and 48–III. (Representation of insured persons on Insurance Committees.) 1d.

Labour and Industrial Regulation.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACTS, 1894 TO 1906 (DISPENSING POWERS): Report by the Board of Trade of the cases in which they have exercised their powers under Section 78, etc. H. of C. 196. ½d.

[Refers to the cases in which Norwegian officers were required to possess satisfactory certificates.]

ROYAL COMMISSION ON METALLIFEROUS MINES AND QUARRIES: First Report of the Commissioners. Cd. 6389. ½d.

[Noting merely the publication of the first batch of evidence.]

REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE UPON THE WORKING OF THE BOILER EXPLOSIONS ACTS, 1882 and 1890, with Appendices. Cd. 6865. 2½d.

[The condition of boilers in factories is regulated by the Factory Acts, which are enforced by the Home Office; but the duty of holding inquiries into boiler explosions, both on ships and on land, is laid upon the Marine Department of the Board of Trade. In 1911–12 there were 106 explosions, being 33 above the average for the last thirty years. Thirty lives were lost, being 4 above the average for the last thirty years, and 10 above the average for the last ten years. The number of persons injured was 75, or 16 above the average for the last thirty years. Out of the 106 explosions, 60 caused loss of life or personal injury. In four cases persons who had been connected with the boilers were found to be blameworthy for the explosions, and were ordered to pay £110.]

Forty-ninth Annual Report on Alkali, etc., Works by the Chief Inspector: Proceedings during the year 1912. H. of C. 170. 8½d.

[There were 1,471 works inspected under this Act by eleven Local Government Board inspectors, who made 5,980 visits and carried out 6,094 tests in 1912. Besides alkali works, many other types—chemical works and also cement and smelting works—come under the Act. Only one prosecution took place under the Acts in 1912, but in five other cases the owners of works voluntarily paid fines or fees in order to avoid being taken into court for failure to register their works or for allowing an unduly prolonged escape of noxious gas.]

Report of the Departmental Committee on Boats and Davits. Cd. 6846. 2s. 5d. (See review, p. 13.)

Departmental Committee on the Hours and Conditions of Employment of Van Boys and Warehouse Boys: Report, Cd. 6886, 3d.; Minutes of Evidence, Cd. 6887, 1s. 10d. (See review, p. 3.)

Memoranda in reference to the Working of the Trade Boards Act. H. of C. 134. 3d. (See review, p. 2.)

General Report to the Board of Trade upon the Accidents on the Railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1912. Cd. 6932. 2½d.

[The casualty roll of the year shows 1,010 killed and 8,700 injured—a decrease of 60 killed and an increase of 355 injured as compared with the preceding year. Passengers killed, 19; injured, 683.]

Return in pursuance of Section 4 of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1889, of Railway Servants of Certain Classes who were on Duty for more than Twelve Hours at a time, etc. Cd. 6931. 3d.

[An important return bearing upon recent controversies as to the actual conditions of employment on the railways.]

Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1912. Cd. 6852. 2s. 5d. (See review, p. 2.)

Local Government.

Special Reports by the Board of Trade under Section 4 of the Gas and Water Facilities Act, 1870. Cd. 6894. ½d.

Report by the Board of Trade respecting the Applications to and Proceedings of the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Acts, 1882 to 1909, during the past year. H. of C. 172. 3d.

National Insurance and Pensions.

National Insurance Act, Part I. (Health Insurance): Report for 1912-13. Cd. 6907. 2s. 9d. (See review, p. 4.)

National Insurance Act, 1911, Part II. Unemployment Insurance. Return setting forth the Statutory Provisions relating to the Constitution of Courts of Referees. . . . With an explanatory Memorandum, etc. H. of C. 527. 8½d. (See review, p. 4.)

National Insurance Act, 1911: Administration of Sanatorium Benefit. Cd. 6884. ½d.

[Up to April 30th this year 24,533 persons had applied for sanatorium benefit. Of these, 20,414 were recommended by the Insurance Committees for the benefit, and 19,097 received it. Approximate total expenditure to the above date, £171,888.]

Departmental Committee appointed to Consider the Conditions Imposed by Section 15 (5) (III) of the National Insurance Act, 1911, on the Supply of Medicines to Insured Persons. Vol. I. Report. Cd. 6853. 2½d. Vol. II. Evidence and Appendices. Cd. 6854. 1s. 4d.

National Insurance Act (1911) Amendment Bill: Memorandum upon the General Objects of the Bill. Cd. 6914. 1d.

National Insurance Act, 1911: Order as to Transfer of Deposit Contributors, Cd. 6915, ½d.; Provisional Regulations as to the procedure for inquiries with respect to Medical Practitioners, Nos. 76 and 160, 1d.; Regulations (Scotland), Nos. 81, 90, 171, 175, 1d.; 111 and 194, ½d.; Orders (Scotland), Cd. 6881 and 6882, ½d.; Order (Wales), Cd. 6923, ½d.; Regulations (Wales), 59, 1d.

Civil List Pensions: List of all Pensions granted during the year ended March 31st, 1913, and payable under the provision of Section 9 (1) of the Civil List Act, 1910. H. of C. 167. ½d.

[The total of pensions granted during the year was £1,200. Mr. Arthur Symons receives the largest (£120); there are two of £100 (Mrs. Legros and Mrs. Coleridge-Taylor), one of £80 (Mr. W. H. J. Weale), and three of £75 (Mr. Ebenezer Howard, Miss Clementina Black, and the daughter of Justin McCarthy). In many cases "straitened circumstances" or "inadequate means of support" are adduced as the reason for the pension; in others no reason is stated. Surely it might in all cases be taken for granted.]

Police, Law, and Crime.

Shooting Outrages on the Police: Return of Cases in which Firearms have been used against Police Officers during 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912. H. of C. 188. 1½d.

[In 1908 only 3 policemen were shot at; in 1909 there were 29; while in 1912 the total was 25, with 1 killed. In the five years 6 policemen were killed and 24 injured. Death sentences, 2.]

Return showing the Working of the Regulations made in 1886 for carrying out the Prosecution of Offences Acts, 1879, 1884, and 1908, with Statistics setting forth the Number, Nature, Result and Cost of the Proceedings instituted by the Director in accordance with those Regulations, from January 1st, 1912, to December 31st, 1912 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 202 of Session 1912–13). H. of C. 154. 7d.

[The Public Prosecutor dealt with 1,997 cases in 1912. He himself prosecuted in 558 cases; 182 applications were made to the Director for his consent to prisoners being charged as habitual criminals. This was granted in 123 cases, in 96 of which the prisoner was convicted of being an habitual criminal as well as of the offence charged. Prosecutions under the Punishment of Incest Act, 1908, numbered 66. The Director prosecuted 17 persons under the Money Lenders Act, and 25 for offences against the Bankruptcy Laws.]

Public Health.

Final Report of the Royal Commission on the relations of Human and Animal Tuberculosis. Part II. Appendix. Volume VI. Report on the Results of a Chemical Investigation. Dr. Arthur Harden, F.R.S. Cd. 6904. 3½d.

[The object of the above investigation was to ascertain whether it was possible to differentiate by chemical means between tubercle bacilli of bovine and human types. The experiments were conducted at the Lister Institute with cultures supplied from the Stansted laboratories. The medium was glycerol veal or beef broth, and the changes produced in it by both types of bacilli were estimated quantitatively—*e.g.*, the weight of the bacilli obtained, the protein digestion, the change in acidity, etc. No definite physiological difference was detected between the different types of bacilli. Such differences of action as were discovered need not be referred to the origins of the bacillus. The same conclusion applies to the relative amounts of ash and phosphoric oxide.]

Sixty-Seventh Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy. Part I. H. of C. 182. 1s. (See review, p. 7.)

Feeble-minded Persons under the Poor Law: Return showing Number and Classification, etc. H. of C. 307. 2½d. (See review, p. 8.)

Trade, Commerce, and Navigation.

Agreement with the United British West Indies Petroleum Syndicate, Ltd., with forms of Exploration Licence, Licence to Prospect for Oil on Crown Lands, Oil Mining Lease and Pipe Line Agreement annexed. Cd. 6861. 2½d.

Report to the Board of Trade on the Trade of Canada for the year 1912 by His Majesty's Trade Commissioner for Canada. Cd. 6870. 3d. (See review, p. 6.)

Report on Bounties and Subsidies in respect of Shipbuilding, Shipping, and Navigation in Foreign Countries. Cd. 6899. 5d. (See review, p. 6.)

Imports of Food: Return showing annually, for each year since 1904 inclusive, in a summarised form, the imported quantities of (1) Wheat, Wheat Meal, and Flour; (2) Meat, including Animals for Food; and (3) Sugar retained for Home Consumption; and also the Countries from which these Supplies of Food were derived. (In continuation of the Return presented to the House of Commons on May 26th, 1903—No. 179 of 1903.) H. of C. 83. 2d. (See review, p. 7.)

Miscellaneous.

Return of all Royal Commissions issued in each year from 1904 to 1911, inclusive, specifying the Objects of each Commission, the Name of each Commissioner and Secretary, the Date of each Report, or if still Sitting, and the Cost of each up to March 31st, 1912 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 315 of 1904). H. of C. 159. 3d.

Fifty-sixth Annual Report of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, 1912–1913. Cd. 6908. 2d.

Sixth Report by the Board of Trustees for the National Galleries of Scotland for the year 1912–13. Cd. 6895. 1½d.

Victoria and Albert Museum and Bethnal Green Museum: Report for the year 1912. Cd. 6847. 4d.

[Records the progress of the scheme of rearrangement in the new buildings at South Kensington. Total number of visitors during the year, 631,643 on week days and 98,508 on Sundays. The circulation work of the Museum shows a marked advance. The total of visitors to Bethnal Green (433,659) is striking evidence of the interest shown by the East End. The vexed question of the housing of the Indian collection will be reconsidered when the University of London has decided to remove from the Imperial Institute.]

Report of the Progress of the Ordnance Survey to March 31st, 1913. Cd. 6903. 1s. 6d.

Report from the Select Committee on Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd., Agreement, etc. H. of C. 185. 7d.

[Contains Mr. H. Samuel's final statement to the Committee and the winding-up proceedings.]

Report of the Astronomer Royal to the Board of Visitors of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. Cd. 6929. 2d.

Report of the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for the year 1912–13. Cd. 6858. 2d.

[The Committee, of which Lord Rayleigh is President, gives a general account of the experiments and tests of the year, the detailed particulars being reserved for the Technical Report.]

Passenger Movement from and to the United Kingdom: Return for June and for the six months ending June in each of the years 1912 and 1913, etc. Cd. 6701. III. ½d.

Printed for the Proprietors by W. H. Smith & Son, 55 Fetter Lane, E.C.: Published by the Statesman Publishing Co., Ltd., 10 Great Queen Street, Kingsway, W.C., and on sale at all the Bookstalls throughout the world.